

300. BENEFITS

The Social Security Act incorporated no standards for benefits in the Federal-State system of unemployment insurance. Hence there is no central pattern of benefit provisions comparable to that in coverage and financing. The States have developed quite diverse and complex formulas for determining workers' benefit rights.

The interrelationship between the various factors on which these benefit rights depend--the amount of employment and wages required to qualify an individual for benefits, the period for earning such wages, the method of computing the weekly benefit amount, and the method of determining the length of time for which benefits may be paid--is so close that it is important to take into consideration all the interdependent factors in comparing the benefit formulas of different State laws. While each factor is analyzed separately, in the main, the discussion at various points indicates the relationship to other factors.

Under all State unemployment insurance laws, a worker's benefit rights depend on his experience in covered employment in a past period of time called the base period. The period during which the weekly rate and the duration of benefits determined for a given worker apply to him is called his benefit year.

The qualifying wage or employment provisions attempt to measure the worker's attachment to the labor force. To qualify for benefits as an insured worker, a claimant must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked a certain number of weeks or calendar quarters in covered employment within the base period, or must have met some combination of wage and employment requirements. He must also be free from disqualification for any of the causes discussed in detail in chapter 400. All but a few States require a claimant to serve a waiting period before his unemployment may be compensable.

All States determine an amount payable for a week of total unemployment as defined in the State law. Usually a week of total unemployment is a week in which the claimant performs no work and with respect to which no remuneration is payable. In a few States, specified small amounts of odd-job earnings are disregarded in determining a week of unemployment. In most States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full time work when he earns less than his weekly benefit amount. He receives as benefits for such a week the difference between his weekly benefit amount and his earnings, usually with a small allowance as a financial inducement to take short-time work.

Since 1937, when the Bureau of Internal Revenue began collecting quarterly reports of individual workers' wages for use of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, most States have been collecting similar reports of quarterly wages and have based benefits on these reports. Some States do not maintain wage records of all covered workers, but obtain the data needed for determining benefit rights of claimants after a claim is filed (Table 300, footnote 4).

Most States use the earnings in the highest quarter of the base period as a basis for computing weekly benefits. Other States use a percentage of annual wages, and a few use an average weekly wage as a basis for computing the benefit rate.

BENEFITS

In some States the weekly benefit is augmented by a dependent's allowance for workers with specified types and number of dependents; in a few of these, only for workers in the higher wage brackets.

The maximum amount of benefits which a claimant may receive in a benefit year is expressed in terms of dollar amounts, usually equal to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment. A partially unemployed worker may thus draw benefits for a greater number of weeks. In several States all eligible claimants have the same potential weeks of benefits; in the other States, potential duration of benefits varies with the claimant's wages or employment in the base period, up to a specified number of weeks of benefits for total unemployment.

More detail on all these subjects is given below.

305 Base Period and Benefit Year

A worker's benefit rights are determined on the basis of his employment in covered work over a prior period, called the base period. Benefit rights remain fixed for a period called the benefit year. The waiting period also is measured in or with respect to a benefit year.

305.01 TYPES OF BENEFIT YEARS.--The benefit year is usually a 1-year period or a 52-week period during which a worker may receive his annual benefits. Nearly all States have what is called an individual benefit year in that its beginning for any individual claimant is related to the date of his unemployment and the filing of a claim (Table 300). In New Hampshire, in Florida for certain workers in the cigar industry, and in Puerto Rico for agricultural workers, a potential benefit year begins for all claimants on a date specified in the law. If a claimant first files his claim toward the end of such a uniform benefit year, his benefit rights for that benefit year will expire shortly. Ordinarily, however, he will be eligible for benefits in a new benefit year at the same or a different rate.

In most of the States with individual benefit years, the benefit year begins with the week in which a worker first files a claim which is valid in terms of a wage qualification (Tables 300 and 301). In Arkansas the benefit year begins with the quarter in which a claim is first filed; the effective benefit year may be 40 to 52 weeks. In Massachusetts the benefit year begins on the Sunday preceding the filing of a valid claim, and in New York, on the first Monday after the filing of a valid original claim. Under some State laws a benefit year does not begin until the claimant meets not only the wage or employment requirements but also meets one or more additional requirements (Table 300, footnote 3). New York provides that a benefit year can begin only if the claimant is not subject to any disqualification or suspension of benefits; hence, when a claimant is disqualified, no benefit year may begin until the disqualification runs out, at which time his early weeks of employment will have passed out of the base period.

305.02 TYPES OF BASE PERIODS.--Base periods also are individual or uniform. In the former type the date establishing the beginning and ending of the base period depends on when the worker first applies for benefits or first begins drawing benefits, that is, on the beginning of the benefit year; in the latter type the beginning and ending dates of the base period are fixed in the law and are the same for all workers. A four quarter or 52-week period is used in all States. Several States, however, lengthen the base period under specified conditions (Table 300, footnote 9; Table 301, footnote 8). New Hampshire, the only State with a uniform benefit year for all claimants, has a uniform calendar year base period.

BENEFITS

In all States the base period is used for determination of qualifying wages or employment, weekly benefit amount, and duration of benefits, although in most States the weekly benefit amount is computed from wages in only one quarter of the period (Table 304). In some States, certain distribution is required of base-period wages within the quarters of the base period (Table 301).

305.03 LAG BETWEEN BASE PERIOD AND BENEFIT YEAR.--In Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin there is no lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year; in New York there is a lag of only 1 week and in Rhode Island of only 2 weeks. In States (Table 300) in which the base period is the last four quarters prior to the benefit year and the benefit year begins with the week of a valid claim, the lag is less than one quarter. In States in which the base period is the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters prior to the benefit year, there is a lag period of 3 to 6 months. In California the lag is 4 to 7 months.

In New Hampshire, with uniform base period and uniform benefit year, the lag between the end of the base period and the beginning of the benefit year is 3 months. However, the lag between the end of the base period and an individual's unemployment may be almost 12 months longer; i.e., almost 15 months.

Claimants who exhaust their benefits before the end of a benefit year must wait until a new benefit year before they can again draw benefits based on a new base period. In no State can a claimant qualify for benefits in a second benefit year unless such claimant has had some employment since the beginning of the preceding benefit year: in Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Vermont, and Wisconsin, because there is no lag between the base period and a benefit determination; in Hawaii, New York, and Rhode Island, because the lag is too short to permit any individual to meet the employment qualification. See sec. 310.04 and Table 302 for special qualifying requirements for a second benefit year.

310 Qualifying Wages or Employment

All States require that an individual must have earned a specified amount of wages or must have worked for a certain period of time within the base period, or both, to qualify for benefits. The purpose of such qualifying requirements is to admit to participation in the benefits of the system only such workers as are genuinely attached to the labor force of covered workers.

310.01 MULTIPLE OF THE WEEKLY BENEFIT OR HIGH-QUARTER WAGES.--Some States express their earnings requirements in terms of a specified multiple of the weekly benefit amount; Pennsylvania, and Puerto Rico have weighted schedules that require varying multiples for varying weekly benefits. A few of these States have a stepdown provision under which a claimant who has not earned the required multiple of the weekly benefit can qualify for a lower benefit amount if the base-period wages are equal to the qualifying amount for the lower benefit bracket (Table 301, footnote 2).

All States with a wage qualification in terms of a multiple of a weekly benefit have a weekly benefit formula based on high-quarter wages (sec. 320.01). The multiple used in the qualifying wage formula (26+ to 40 but typically 30)

BENEFITS

is greater than the denominator in the fraction used in computing the weekly benefit. In these States the formula automatically requires wages in at least 2 quarters of the base period except for those claimants who qualify for the maximum weekly benefit.

Most of the States with a qualifying requirement of a multiple of the weekly benefit add a specific requirement of wages in at least two quarters which applies especially to workers with large high-quarter wages and maximum weekly benefits.

Alabama, Arizona, District of Columbia, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Utah and the Virgin Islands require 1-1/2 times high-quarter wages; Idaho, Iowa, and New Mexico require 1-1/4 high-quarter wages; South Dakota requires earnings outside the high quarter of at least thirty times the weekly benefit amount. Of these States, Maryland has a stepdown provision. Maryland specifies in a benefit schedule the amount of base-period wages required for each weekly benefit amount, rather than compute the amount by multiplying the individual's high-quarter wages by 1-1/2 (Table 301, footnote 5). Thus, at the maximum weekly benefit amount, an individual might meet the qualifying requirement with earnings in one quarter.

Many of the States with a high-quarter formula have an additional requirement of a specified minimum amount of earnings in the high quarter (Table 301). Such provisions tend to eliminate from benefits part-time and low-paid workers whose average weekly earnings might be less than the State's minimum benefit. Arizona, Oklahoma, and the Virgin Islands have alternative base-period qualifying requirements (Table 301, footnote 9).

310.02 FLAT QUALIFYING AMOUNT.--States with a flat minimum qualifying amount include most States with an annual-wage formula for determining the weekly benefit (sec. 320.01) and some States with a high-quarter-wage benefit formula. In addition, Puerto Rico has a flat qualifying requirement for agricultural workers (Table 301, footnote 10). In all these States, any worker earning the specified amount or more within the base period is entitled to some benefits, but the flat qualifying amount qualifies for only limited amounts of benefits. The qualifying amounts for higher weekly benefits are included in the quarterly or annual amounts which entitle a claimant to higher weekly benefits and more weeks of benefits, according to the details of the formulas (Tables 304 and 309).

Of the States with a flat qualifying amount and a high-quarter formula, nearly all require wages in more than one quarter to qualify for any benefits: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Nebraska and New Hampshire require a specified amount of earnings outside the high quarter.

BENEFITS

310.03 WEEKS OF EMPLOYMENT.--Nearly one-fourth of the States require that an individual must have worked a specified number of weeks with at least a specified weekly wage. Florida, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin count only weeks in which the claimant earned the required amount of wages (Table 301, footnote 7). Hawaii requires 14 weeks of employment in addition to wages of 30 times the individual's weekly benefit amount. Oregon requires 18 weeks of employment and a specified amount of wages in the base period.

Michigan, New Jersey and Rhode Island also have alternative qualifying requirements (Table 301, footnote 9).

310.04 REQUALIFYING REQUIREMENTS.--All States that have a lag between the base period and benefit year place limitations on the use of lag-period wages for the purpose of qualifying for benefits in the second benefit year (sec. 305.03). The purpose of these special provisions is to prevent benefit entitlement in 2 successive benefit years following a single separation from work; the provisions generally require wages more recent than the lag period, either in addition to or as part of the usual base-period wages requisite to establishing a benefit year (Table 302). In many States the amount an individual must earn in order to qualify for benefits in a second benefit year is expressed as an amount (from 3 to 10) times the weekly benefit amount. A few States require an individual to earn wages subsequent to the beginning of the individual's preceding benefit year sufficient to meet the minimum qualifying requirement. In addition, some States specify that the wages needed to requalify must be earned in insured work.

315 Waiting Period

The waiting period is a noncompensable period of unemployment in which the worker must have been otherwise eligible for benefits. All except ten¹ States require a waiting period of 1 week of total unemployment before benefits are payable. The waiting period may be waived in Georgia if the unemployment is not the fault of the claimant and may become compensable in several other States under specific conditions (Table 303, footnote 3).

In most States the waiting-period requirement in terms of weeks of partial unemployment is the same as in weeks of total unemployment. In Alabama, 1 week of partial unemployment is required before benefits are payable. In New York the four "effective days" which constitute the waiting period may be accumulated in 1, 2, 3, or 4 weeks. In these States a waiting period served in weeks of total or of partial

¹/Ala., Conn., Del., Ky., Md., Mich., Nev., N.H., Va., and Wis.

BENEFITS

unemployment qualifies alike for benefits for total or partial unemployment. In Montana no waiting period is required for benefits for partial unemployment, and the waiting period for benefits for total unemployment is in terms of weeks of total unemployment.

In all States the waiting period is served in or with respect to a benefit year. Three States provide that there shall be no interruption of benefits for consecutive weeks of unemployment continuing into a new benefit year (Table 303); in these States the waiting-period requirement has to be met if, later in the new benefit year, the claimant is again unemployed. Some States provide that the waiting period may be served in the last week of the old benefit year. In all these States a worker who has exhausted benefit rights for the benefit year and who remained unemployed or again became unemployed before the beginning of the new benefit year could serve a waiting period in the last week of the old benefit year.

320 Weekly Benefit Amount

All States except New York measure unemployment in terms of weeks. The majority of States determine eligibility for unemployment benefits on the basis of the calendar week (Sunday through the following Saturday); only Texas pays benefits on the basis of a flexible week, which is a period of 7 consecutive days beginning with the first day for which the claimant becomes eligible for the payment of unemployment benefits. In many States the claims week is adjusted to coincide with the employer's payroll week when a worker files a benefit claim for partial unemployment. The claims week in New York runs from Monday through the following Sunday. All of the States have agreed, via the Interstate Arrangement for Combining Employment and Wages, to use the type of week used by the agent State in combined-wage claims.

A week of total unemployment is commonly defined as one in which the individual performs no services and with respect to which no remuneration is payable. In Puerto Rico a worker is deemed totally unemployed if earnings from self-employment are less than 1-1/2 the weekly benefit amount or if no service is performed for a working period of 32 hours or more in a week. In a few States a worker is considered totally unemployed in a week even though certain small amounts of wages are earned. In Delaware, the greater of \$10 or 30 percent of the benefit amount; in New Hampshire, one-fifth of the weekly benefit amount from any source is disregarded; in New Jersey, the greater of \$5 or one-fifth of the benefit amount; in Texas the greater of \$5 or one-fourth of the benefit amount; and in Montana, half the wages over one-fourth of the weekly benefit amount.

In New York, unemployment is measured in days and benefits are paid for each accumulation of effective days within a week. An effective day is defined as the fourth and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a week beginning on Monday in which the claimant earns not more than \$180. A full week of total unemployment results in the accumulation of 4 effective days; a week with 4 to 6 days of unemployment, in an accumulation of 1 to 3 days. In this discussion, amounts for New York are converted to weeks.

BENEFITS

320.01 FORMULAS FOR COMPUTING WEEKLY BENEFITS.--Under all State laws a weekly benefit amount, that is, the amount payable for a week of total unemployment, varies with the worker's past wages within certain minimum and maximum limits. The period of past wages used and the formulas for computing benefits from these past wages vary greatly among the States. In most of the States the formula is designed to compensate for a fraction of the full-time weekly wage; i.e., for a fraction of wage loss, within the limits of minimum and maximum benefit amounts. Several States provide additional allowances for certain types of dependents (Tables 307 and 308).

Most of the States use a formula which bases benefits on wages in that quarter of the base period in which wages were highest (Table 304). This calendar quarter has been selected as the period which most nearly reflects full-time work. A worker's weekly benefit rate, intended to represent a certain proportion of average weekly wages in the higher quarter, is computed directly from these wages. In 8 States the fraction of high-quarter wages is $1/26$. Between the minimum and maximum benefit amounts, this fraction gives workers with 13 full weeks of employment in the high quarter 50 percent of their full-time wages. Since it has been found that, for many workers, even the quarter of highest earnings includes some unemployment, 13 States have compensated for this by using a fraction greater than $1/26$, as follows:

Fraction	Number of States	Fraction	Number of States
$1/25$	8	$1/23$	1
$1/24$	2	$1/22$	2

An additional two States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the average weekly wage in the high quarter, i.e., $1/13$ of high-quarter wages. In Colorado the weekly benefit is 55 percent of the average weekly wage, and in South Carolina 50 percent ($1/26$).

Other States use a weighted schedule, which gives a greater proportion of the high-quarter wages to lower-paid workers than to those earning more. In these States the minimum fraction varies from $1/11$ to $1/25$; the maximum, from $1/23$ to $1/33$. In Pennsylvania, an individual's weekly benefit amount is based on a weighted schedule, or 50 percent of his full-time wage, if that amount is greater. Iowa's benefit schedule is a variation of this concept in which the fraction of high-quarter wages used ranges from $1/19$ to $1/23$, depending on the number of dependents the claimant has.

Several States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of annual wages. All but two of these use a weighted schedule which gives as weekly benefits a larger proportion of annual wages to the lower-paid workers (Table 304). In addition, Puerto Rico has a separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments ranging from \$10, for annual earnings of at least \$400, to \$38, for annual earnings of \$3,200.01 and over.

Some States compute the weekly benefit as a percentage of the claimant's average weekly wages in the base period or in a part of the base period. Benefits below the maximum are computed at 49 percent of the average weekly wage in Montana, 50 percent in Florida, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin; at 60 percent in New Jersey and Rhode Island; a weighted schedule is used in Michigan and New York. Minnesota computes the weekly benefit amount at 60 percent of the first \$85, 40 percent of the next \$85, and 50 percent of the remainder of the individual's average weekly wage.

BENEFITS

Florida computes the average weekly wage by dividing the individual's total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the individual was paid wages for insured work. Rhode Island computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages of at least \$73, and Minnesota, by the number of weeks in which the claimant earned wages equal to 30 percent of the State average weekly wage. New Jersey computes the average weekly wage by dividing the individual's total base year wages by the number of weeks worked in the base year up to 52. New York computes the average weekly wage by dividing total base-period wages paid by all employers by the number of weeks of employment furnished by all employers. Weeks in which the claimant earned less than \$40 are excluded from the computation unless fewer than 20 weeks of employment remain after such exclusion. Ohio computes the average weekly wage by dividing an individual's total earnings in all weeks in which the claimant earned at least \$20 by the number of such weeks. Vermont computes the weekly benefit amount on the basis of the individual's average weekly wage in the 20 weeks of the base period in which the wages were highest.

Michigan and Wisconsin compute weekly benefits on average weekly wages from each employer separately in inverse chronological order. In Wisconsin the average weekly wage is determined by dividing the individual's weeks of employment with each employer within the base period into the gross wages paid for such employment. A substitute procedure is permitted where the resulting quotient from this computation is inequitable.

In Michigan an individual's average weekly wage is the average of wages in the calendar weeks of the base period in which wages in excess of \$101 were earned but not less than 20 weeks or more than the most recent 35 (34 if all with one employer) weeks. The Michigan and Ohio formulas do not provide a basic benefit for a specified amount of earnings. The schedules are arranged to show the amount which a claimant in each dependency class must earn to qualify for each weekly benefit rate. In both States, the maximum weekly benefit and the earnings required for the maximum benefit vary according to the class.

All States round weekly benefits for total unemployment (Table 304). In all States benefits are paid in even dollar amounts.

320.02 FLEXIBLE MAXIMUM WEEKLY BENEFITS.--More than half the States provide for annual or semiannual computation of the maximum weekly benefit amounts based on wages within the State. The maximum in these States is usually defined as more than 50 percent of the average weekly wage in covered employment within the State during a recent 1-year period and the computed amount usually becomes effective in July. Under these provisions, the maximum weekly benefit amount automatically increases to reflect the upward movement of wages. In Ohio the maximum is adjusted annually by any percentage increase in the State average weekly wage during the preceding fiscal year. Iowa computes five different flexible maximums, the amount payable depending on the number of dependents the claimant has. The significant variations in the flexible maximum benefit provisions are shown in Table 305.

BENEFITS

320.03 FLEXIBLE MINIMUM WEEKLY BENEFITS.--In most States the minimum weekly benefit is an amount specified in the law, ranging from \$5 to \$60. However, nine States--Arkansas, Illinois, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming--have enacted flexible minimum benefits. New Mexico computes the minimum benefit annually at 10 percent; Arkansas at 12 percent; Illinois, Montana, Oregon and Washington at 15 percent of the State average weekly wage. Kansas computes the minimum benefit annually and Wisconsin semiannually at 25 percent and 19 percent respectively of the maximum weekly benefit amount. Wyoming computes the minimum benefit annually at 4 percent of the minimum qualifying wages in the high quarter.

325 Benefits for Partial Unemployment

All States provide for the payment of benefits when underemployment reaches a certain stage. In the majority of States a worker is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work if less than (in Puerto Rico, not in excess of) the weekly benefit amount is earned from the regular employer or from odd-job earnings. In some States a claimant is partially unemployed in a week of less than full-time work when less than the weekly benefit plus an allowance is earned, either from odd-job earnings or from any source as indicated in Table 306. Only in two States is there any limit on a week of less than full-time work: in North Carolina, a week of less than 3 customarily scheduled full-time days; in Puerto Rico, any week in which the individual's wages and remuneration from self-employment amount to less than twice the weekly benefit amount.

The amount of benefits for a week of partial unemployment is usually the weekly benefit amount less the wages earned in the week with a specified allowance (Table 306). In Indiana only earnings from other than base-period employers are included in the specified allowance. In Puerto Rico the allowance is the full weekly benefit amount. In Idaho, Illinois, Nebraska, and North Dakota, the allowance is one-half the weekly benefit amount; in Arkansas and Massachusetts it is two-fifths; in Oregon it is one-third; in Colorado, Iowa, and South Carolina it is one-fourth; in New Hampshire, New Mexico, and Ohio it is one-fifth. In the District of Columbia and Kentucky it is one-fifth of the wages earned in the week, in Nevada, one-fourth, and in Connecticut it is one-third; in Washington one-fourth of earnings in excess of \$5; in the Virgin Islands one-fourth of earnings in excess of \$15; in Alaska 3/4 of wages in excess of \$50. In South Dakota it is 25 percent of the wages earned in the week up to the individual's weekly benefit amount. In Louisiana it is the lesser of 50 percent of an individual's weekly benefit amount or \$50. In Michigan the full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than half the weekly benefit, but only half the weekly benefit is paid if wages are half or less of the weekly benefit. In Vermont the allowance is \$15 plus \$3 for each dependent up to 5 or a maximum of \$30. In Nebraska the full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are half or less than the weekly benefit, but only half the weekly benefit is paid if wages are more than the weekly benefit.

Most State laws provide that the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, if not an even-dollar amount, shall be rounded to the nearest or the lower dollar. In a State with a \$3 allowance and rounding to the lower dollar, a claimant with a \$20 weekly benefit amount and earnings of \$10.95 would receive a partial benefit of \$12.

BENEFITS

In New York benefits for less than a full week of unemployment are paid at the rate of one-fourth of the weekly benefit for each effective day. Since an effective day is a day of unemployment in excess of 3 days of unemployment in a calendar week--or not more than 3 days of employment--and earnings of not more than \$180, a partially unemployed claimant may have 1 to 3 effective days in a week and may get one-fourth to three-fourths of the weekly benefit.

The relationship of partial benefits and dependents allowances is discussed in section 330.03.

California, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Minnesota, and Washington have special provisions concerning benefits for claimants who are unable to work or unavailable for work for part of a week. In Indiana one-third of the weekly benefit amount is deducted for each day the claimant is unavailable for work; in Illinois and Minnesota, one-fifth; in California and Washington, one-seventh of the weekly benefit; however, in Washington no benefits are paid if a claimant is unavailable for 3 or more days in a week. Maine prorates benefits for the portion of the week during which the claimant was able to and available for work.

Rhode Island makes special provision for totally unemployed claimants who have days of unemployment between the end of the waiting period and the beginning of the first compensable week, and also for those who return to work prior to the end of a compensable week, provided they have been in receipt of benefits for at least 2 successive weeks of total unemployment. For each day of unemployment in such week in which work is ordinarily performed in the claimant's occupation, one-fifth of the weekly benefit is paid, up to four-fifths of the weekly rate.

330 Dependents Allowances

The State laws that provide dependents' allowances vary in the definition of compensable dependent and in the allowance granted. In general, a dependent must be "wholly or mainly supported by the claimant" or "living with or receiving regular support from him." In Massachusetts allowances may be paid only for those dependents domiciled within the United States or its Territories or possessions.

330.01 DEFINITION OF DEPENDENT.--All States with dependents' allowances include children under a specified age (Table 307). In some States children are the only dependents recognized. The intent is to include all children whom the claimant is morally obligated to support. Hence, stepchildren and adopted children are included in most States; married children are excluded in Alaska and New Jersey. In most of these States allowances may be paid on behalf of older children who are unable to work because of physical or mental disability.

Some State provisions include other dependents. Included within the definition of dependents are nonworking spouses living in the same household as the claimant (Connecticut); an individual's unemployed spouse (New Jersey); a legally married spouse living with and being wholly or chiefly supported by the claimant (Iowa and Pennsylvania); spouses receiving more than half of their support from a claimant, but only if they are not currently eligible for benefits due to insufficient

BENEFITS

base-period wages (Illinois, Indiana); spouses unable to work because of disability (District of Columbia); and dependent parents, brothers, and sisters who are unable to work because of age or disability (District of Columbia, Iowa and Michigan). In Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio, allowances are paid if the dependents were unemployed and were receiving more than half of their support from the claimant for 90 consecutive days; or for the duration of the relationship if less, immediately prior to the beginning of the benefit year. In addition, in Ohio a spouse may not be claimed as a dependent if the spouse has an average weekly income in excess of the lesser of 25 percent of the claimant's average weekly wage or \$30. In Maine no dependency allowance is paid for any week in which the spouse is employed full time and is contributing to the support of the dependents. Iowa uses the definition of dependent found in Federal income tax guidelines except that Iowa law includes a nonworking spouse as a dependent and defines the term as a spouse who earns less than \$120 in a week.

330.02 AMOUNT OF WEEKLY DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES.--The amount allowed is ordinarily a fixed sum (Table 308). However, in Indiana, Iowa, and Ohio the allowance is determined not only on the number of dependents but also on the amount of earnings. Indiana relates the amount of the allowance to the claimant's high-quarter wages. New Jersey pays 7 percent of the individual's weekly benefit amount for the first dependent and 4 percent each for the next two dependents. Rhode Island pays the greater of \$10 or 5 percent of the individual's benefit rate for each dependent.

In Michigan benefits are paid to claimants according to a schedule of the average weekly wages and the individual's after tax earnings. The weekly benefit amount payable reflects both the individual's earnings and the number of dependents.

Ohio pays benefits according to the claimant's average weekly wage and dependency class. Class A is a claimant with no dependents; class B, one or two dependents; class C, are claimants with three or more dependents.

All States have a limit on the total amount of dependents' allowance payable in any week--in terms of dollar amount, number of dependents, percentage of basic benefits or of high-quarter wages or of average weekly wage. Only in Maine, Michigan and Massachusetts can any claimant receive allowances for more than five dependents. In Pennsylvania and Illinois the limit is two dependents; in Alaska, the District of Columbia, New Jersey and Ohio, three dependents; in Indiana, Iowa, and Maryland, four dependents; in Connecticut, and Rhode Island, five dependents. In several States the limitation on maximum allowances in terms of the basic weekly benefit amount results in reducing, for many claimants, the nominal allowance per dependent or the maximum number of dependents on whose behalf allowances may be paid.

In Pennsylvania and Rhode Island a claimant with the maximum weekly benefit can draw the maximum amount of dependents' allowances provided in the law. The District of Columbia, Maryland, and New Jersey have a different type of limit in that the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents; thus no claimant drawing the maximum weekly benefit can receive any dependents' allowances regardless of the number of dependents.

In all but two States, the number of dependents is fixed for the benefit year when the monetary determination on the claim is made. Alaska and Connecticut permit the dependents' allowances to be adjusted during the benefit year if an individual acquires additional dependents. In almost all States, only one parent may draw allowances if both are receiving benefits simultaneously.

BENEFITS

330.03 DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES FOR PARTIALLY UNEMPLOYED WORKERS.--Claimants who are eligible for partial benefits may draw dependents' allowances in addition to their basic benefits in all the States which provide these allowances. In all States except Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, and Ohio, the existence of a week of partial unemployment is measured by the basic rather than the augmented weekly benefit, and in all States except Indiana the full allowance is paid for a week of partial unemployment. In Indiana the benefit for a week of partial unemployment, including dependents' allowances, is determined by the amount of the partially unemployed individual's earnings. In other States the allowance for dependents may be greater than the basic benefit for partial unemployment.

330.04 RELATION OF DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES AND DURATION.--As indicated in Table 308, in some States the dependents' allowances increase the maximum amounts payable in a benefit year for all claimants because dependents' allowances are added to the basic weekly benefit so long as it is payable. In the District of Columbia, Maryland and New Jersey the maximum potential benefits for the claimant at the maximum weekly benefit amount are the same for claimants with or without dependents because the maximum weekly benefit is the same with or without dependents. However, claimants receiving less than the maximum weekly benefit amount and dependents' allowances in the District of Columbia may draw dependents' allowances so long as basic benefits are payable. In Indiana maximum potential benefits, as well as weekly amounts, may be increased for some claimants with dependents but the additional amounts payable are included in the duration formula.

The provisions concerning dependents' allowances and partial benefits also affect maximum potential benefits in a benefit year. In Indiana and Ohio, where dependents' allowances are considered as part of the weekly benefit amount, maximum potential benefits in a benefit year are the same for claimants partially unemployed and those totally unemployed. In Maryland the number of payments for dependents is limited to 26. In the other States where full allowances for dependents are paid for all weeks of partial benefits, the maximum potential benefits and allowances in a benefit year may be greater than the maximum augmented benefits for the maximum number of weeks of total unemployment provided in the law.

335 Duration of Benefits

A few State laws allow potential benefits equal to the same multiple of the weekly benefit amount (20 to 26 weeks) to all claimants who meet the qualifying-wage requirements. Some of these States have an annual-wage formula with comparatively high requirements of base-period wages at all but the lower benefit levels. New York and Vermont have average-weekly-wage formulas. The other States have a high-quarter formula for determining the weekly benefit amount; they all directly or indirectly require employment in more than one quarter for all--or most--claimants to qualify.

335.01 FORMULAS FOR VARIABLE DURATION.--The other State laws provide a maximum potential duration of benefits in a benefit year equal to a multiple of the weekly benefit (20 to 30 weeks of benefits for total unemployment), but have another limitation on annual benefits. In 30 of these States a claimant's benefits are limited to a fraction or percent of base-period wages, if it produces a lesser

BENEFITS

amount than the specified multiple of the claimant's weekly benefit amount, as follows:

Duration fraction or percent		Number of States
3/5		1
1/2		3
36 percent		1
1/3		18
3/10		1
27 percent		3
1/4		3

In Alaska, Idaho, Montana, North Carolina and North Dakota maximum benefits are computed in terms of specified ratios of base-period wages to high-quarter wages up to a maximum of 26 weeks.

In several States with an average-weekly-wage formula, maximum potential benefits depend on a fraction of weeks worked (Table 309). In Michigan and Wisconsin, duration--like the weekly benefit amount--is figured separately for each employer in inverse chronological order.

In all States, the maximum potential benefits may be used in weeks of total or of partial benefits. If a claimant has some or all weeks of partial benefits, the number of weeks of benefits may be greater than the number shown in Table 309. In a few States with dependents' allowances, the maximum potential benefits in a benefit year may be greater than the amount shown in Table 309 (Table 308, footnote 1).

335.02 MINIMUM WEEKS OF BENEFITS.--In Idaho, Kentucky, and North Carolina, with variable duration and a high-quarter benefit formula, a minimum number of weeks duration (10 to 26) is specified in the law. In other States the minimum potential annual benefits result from the minimum qualifying wages and the duration fraction or from a schedule. For any claimant this minimum amount may be translated into weeks of total unemployment by dividing the potential annual benefit by the weekly benefit. If the weekly benefit amount for a claimant who barely qualifies for benefits is higher than the statutory minimum weekly benefit (because the qualifying wages are concentrated largely or wholly in the high quarter), the weeks of duration are correspondingly reduced.

335.03 MAXIMUM WEEKS OF BENEFITS.--Maximum weeks of benefits vary from 20 to 30 weeks, most frequently 26 weeks. Table 309, giving the number of States by maximum weeks of benefits and maximum weekly amounts, shows the general tendency of the State formulas to be liberal in both respects if liberal in one.

BENEFITS

In Massachusetts and Michigan, duration may be extended for those claimants who are taking training to increase their employment opportunities. In both States any claimant certified as attending a vocational retraining course approved by the agency is entitled to as much additional as an amount equal to 18 times the weekly benefit while attending the course. California pays benefits under the State extended benefits program to claimants during periods of retraining (sec. 335.07).

New York has established a 3-year demonstration which will enable claimants in approved training to receive additional benefits for up to 52 effective days. The duration of additional benefits may not exceed the number of effective days to which the claimant is entitled at the time he/she begins training. The program will expire in 1990.

Iowa uses a duration fraction of 1/2 base-period wages up to a maximum of 39 weeks of benefits if the individual is laid off because the employer went out of business. All other claimants are limited to a duration fraction of 1/3 base-period wages up to a maximum of 26 weeks of benefits.

335.04 OTHER LIMITS ON DURATION.--In most States with variable duration, claimants at all benefit levels are subject to the same minimum and maximum weeks of duration.

Four other States include a limitation on wage credits in computing duration. In Colorado only wages up to 26 times the current maximum weekly benefit amount per quarter count; in Indiana, wages up to \$4,186 and in Oklahoma, \$4,550. In Missouri wage credits are limited to 26 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount. This type of provision tends to reduce weeks of benefits for claimants at the higher benefit levels.

335.05 MAXIMUM POTENTIAL BENEFITS IN A BENEFIT YEAR.--In the 53 States maximum potential basic benefits in a benefit year are lowest in Puerto Rico and highest in the District of Columbia and Minnesota. In the States with dependents' allowances, maximum potential benefits for the claimant with maximum dependents' allowances are lowest in Indiana and highest in Massachusetts. The qualifying wages required for these various amounts vary even more widely than the benefits, as shown in Table 309. The variations are related more to the type of formula than to the amount of benefits.

335.06 FEDERAL-STATE EXTENDED BENEFITS.--The Federal-State extended benefit program, established by Public Law 91-373, is designed to pay extended benefits to workers during periods of high unemployment. The program is financed equally from Federal and State funds and becomes operative on a State level. An extended benefits period becomes effective in a State in the third week following the week in which a State "on" indicator is reached and stays effective until the third week following the first week in which State indicators are off, but for not less than 13 weeks.

BENEFITS

A State "on" indicator is reached in the last week of the 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the State for such period (a) equals or exceeds 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar years,¹ and (b) is not less than 5 percent.² However, no extended benefit period may begin by reason of a State "on" indicator before the fourteenth week after the close of a prior extended benefit period in that State. A State "off" indicator is reached in the last week of the specified 13-week period when the rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) in the state for such period either (a) falls below 120 percent of the average of such rates for the corresponding period in each of the preceding 2 calendar years,¹ or (b) is less than 5 percent.

Within certain requirements, extended benefits are payable at the same rate as the claimant's weekly benefit amount under the State law. A claimant may receive extended benefits equal to the least of the following amounts: one-half the total amount of regular benefits, including dependents' allowances; or 13 times his weekly benefit amount. There is an overall limitation of 39 weeks on regular and extended benefits.

An extended benefit (EB) claimant who fails to apply for or to accept suitable work or who fails to actively engage in seeking work is not entitled to EB for the week in which such failure occurred, and the claimant is further ineligible beginning with the week following the week in which such failure occurs and until the individual has been employed during at least 4 weeks and has earned a total of 4 times the individual's EB amount.

Suitable work for EB claimants is defined as "any work within such individual's capabilities except that if the individual furnishes evidence satisfactory to the State agency that such individual's prospects for obtaining work in his customary occupation within a reasonably short period are good, the determination of whether any work is suitable with respect to such individual shall be made in accordance with the applicable State law". An individual cannot be disqualified for failing to accept an offer of suitable work, or to apply for suitable work to which referred by the State agency, if the gross weekly pay of the job does not exceed the extended weekly benefit amount payable to him for a week of total unemployment plus the amount of any supplemental unemployment benefits (SUB) payable for such week. Such jobs cannot pay less than the higher of the Federal minimum wage or any applicable State or local minimum wage and the job offer must be in writing and listed with the State agency.

¹/State law may waive this requirement whenever the IUR in the State equals or exceeds 6 percent.

²/Thirteen States do not waive the 120% criterion. However, New York allows waiver of the 120% criterion at the discretion of the director.

BENEFITS

An EB claimant must also make a "systematic and sustained effort" to seek work each week and must provide "tangible evidence" to the State agency that he has done so. The State agency must refer EB claimants to jobs which meet the suitability requirements. A claimant who fails to meet this work search requirement is disqualified until he has worked at least 4 weeks and earns 4 times his weekly benefit amount. However, States may provide an exception to this disqualification and apply only week to week eligibility determinations to EB claimants who are serving on jury duty or hospitalized for treatment of an emergency or lifethreatening condition if the State treats regular claimants in this fashion.

Extended benefits payable to an interstate claimant shall be limited to 2 weeks unless both agent and liable States are in an EB period.

A claimant is required to have 20 weeks of work, or the equivalent, (1-1/2 x high-quarter wages or 40 x weekly benefit amount) in order to qualify for EB. Also, a claimant who receives TRA will have his EB entitlement reduced by the number of weeks of TRA he received if he received TRA before EB triggered "on" in the State.

The Federal 50% matching share of EB will be reduced if a State fails to require a waiting week or if it fails to have a benefit structure in which benefits are rounded down to the lower dollar. Colorado, Delaware, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Wyoming reduce the EB amount payable to a claimant during a period in which Federal payments to States for EB are reduced pursuant to a sequester order under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings.

335.07 STATE PROGRAMS FOR EXTENDED DURATION.--A few States have solely State-financed programs for payment of extended benefits during periods of high unemployment. In Puerto Rico extended benefits are paid to claimants who become permanently displaced from their usual occupation as a direct result of technological progress in the industry; permanent removal of an industry, factory, or occupation; or the elimination or reduction of the sugarcane crop areas. In the other States they are paid when unemployment within the State reaches specified levels.

In California with variable duration and a maximum of 26 weeks, potential benefits are extended by 50 percent up to a maximum of 13 weeks. Puerto Rico, with uniform duration of 20 weeks, and Connecticut, with a uniform duration of 26 weeks, extend potential duration by 32 weeks and 13 weeks, respectively. Alaska pays State-financed extended benefits under the same conditions as the Federal-State program if the claimant meets all requirements but fails to meet the additional earnings requirement for Federal-State extended benefits.

State extended benefits may not be paid in California or Connecticut for any week for which an individual is entitled to or is receiving Federal-State extended benefits. Total Federal-State extended benefits are limited in California to the lesser of 13 times the weekly benefit amount or one-half the maximum amount of normal benefits payable during the benefit year. Also, California has additional employment qualifications for receipt of State extended benefits.

BENEFITS

In California benefits start when the insured unemployment rate for the most recent 13 weeks is 6 percent or more, and end when such rate for the most recent 13 weeks falls below 6 percent. In Connecticut extended benefits begin and end under the same criteria used for triggering in a State "on" and "off" indicator under the Federal-State program.

Hawaii has a separate law, known as the Additional Unemployment Compensation Benefits law, that provides 13 additional weeks of benefits when a natural or manmade disaster causes damage to either the State as a whole or any of its counties and creates an unemployment problem involving a substantial number of persons and families.

Minnesota pays up to 6 weeks of additional benefits if the employer reduces operations at a facility employing 100 or more for 6 months resulting in a 50 percent reduction of the work force; and the employer does not intend to resume operations; and the unemployment rate in the facility's county was 10 percent during the month of reduction or any of the 3 months preceding or succeeding the reduction.

340 Seasonal Employment and Benefits

In most States no distinction is made, in determining an individual's benefit rights, between wages received from a covered employer whose operations are seasonal in character and those received in employment not regarded as seasonal. In these States, entitlement to benefits is determined under the same benefit provisions, whether the claimant's base-period employment had been in seasonal or nonseasonal work. In many States the wage levels and the length of the operating period of seasonal pursuits are such that individuals, whose only or primary employment has been in seasonal work, are automatically excluded from benefits because they do not meet the wage or employment requirements (Table 301). Also, in applying the availability-for-work test (sec. 410) all States give special attention to claimants who earned all or a large part of their base-period wages in seasonal employment--especially those filing for benefits during the off-season of the industry in which the wages were earned.

In 12 States there are special provisions, varying in their effect of the benefit rights of the workers concerned, governing the payment of benefits based on earnings in seasonal employment. In these States, there are restrictions on the payment of benefits to workers who earned some or a substantial part of their base-period wages in employment defined as seasonal. In these special provisions the term seasonal is defined in specific terms--either in the statute or in rules or regulations implementing the statute--and is applied to (a) the industry, employer, or occupation involved; (b) the wages earned during the operating period of the employer or industry; and (c) the worker himself. In most States the designation of seasonal industries, occupations, or employers and the beginning and ending dates of their seasons is made in accordance with a formal procedure, following action initiated by the employment security agency or upon application by the employers or workers, involving hearings and presentation of supporting data. Arkansas law requires the agency director to make periodic studies of industries previously determined to be seasonal to determine whether they should continue to be so classified.

BENEFITS

The first processing of perishable food products and agricultural or horticultural products is designated as seasonal in Wisconsin.

In five other States a seasonal pursuit, industry, or employer is defined in such terms as one in which "because of climatic conditions or the seasonal nature of the employment it is customary to operate only during a regularly recurring period or periods of less than (a specified number of weeks)": 25 weeks in Colorado; 26 weeks in Indiana; 26 weeks in Maine,¹ and Ohio; 36 weeks in North Carolina.

In Arkansas, an industry may be designated as seasonal if, because of its seasonal nature, it is customary to lay off 40 percent or more of the workers for as many as 16 weeks during a regularly recurring period of each year.

In general, the restrictions on the payment of benefits to individuals employed during the operating periods of these seasonal industries fall into one of three groups.

1. The most frequent restriction provides that wage credits earned in seasonal employment are available for payment of benefits only for weeks of unemployment in the benefit year that fall within the operating period of the employer or industry where they were earned; wage credits earned in non-seasonal work, or in employment with a seasonal employer outside the operating period, are available for payment of benefits at any time in the benefit year. The States with this type of provision are listed below, together with the definitions of "seasonal worker" to whom the restrictions apply:

Arkansas	Off-season wages of (a) less than 30 times the weekly benefit amount, if worker's seasonal wages were earned in an industry with an operating period of 2-6 months; or (b) less than 24 times the weekly benefit amount, if seasonal wages were earned in an industry with operating period of 7-8 months.
Colorado	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal industry.
Indiana	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal employer.
Maine	Some seasonal wages in operating period of seasonal employer.
Mississippi	Off-season wages of (a) less than 30 times the weekly benefit amount, if worker's seasonal wages were earned in a cotton ginning industry or professional baseball with an operating period of 6-26 weeks; or (b) less than 24 times the weekly benefit amount, if seasonal wages were earned in a cotton ginning industry or professional baseball with operating period of 27-36 weeks.
North Carolina	25 percent or more of base-period wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.
Ohio	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer.
Pennsylvania	Seasonal wages for less than 180 days of work in operating period. ^{3/}
South Dakota	Some wages earned in operating period of seasonal employer. ²

^{1/}For seasonal lodging facilities, variety store or trading post, restaurants and camps, a period of less than 26 weeks applies.

^{2/}If the initial claim is filed within the operating period, entitlement is computed on the basis of both seasonal and nonseasonal wages; if filed outside such period, computation is based on only nonseasonal wages.

^{3/}Applies only to individuals with a reasonable assurance of seasonal reemployment.

BENEFITS

2. Another type of restriction is applicable to claimants who earned a large proportion of their base-period wages in the operating period of a seasonal industry. Under these provisions no benefits may be paid to the seasonal workers.

West Virginia	Individual with less than 100 days of employment in seasonal industry and less than \$100 in other covered employment.
Wisconsin	Service performed by an individual for a seasonal employer is not covered unless he earned wages of at least \$200 in other covered employment in the 52 weeks preceding the seasonal employment.

3. A third type of restriction is applicable to individuals in Minnesota who have employment in seasonal work. Minnesota defines seasonal work as work with a single employer in the recreation or tourist industry which is available with the employer for 15 consecutive weeks or less in each calendar year. Minnesota requires that these individuals also have 15 credit weeks in nonseasonal work, because wages paid in seasonal work are not available for benefit purposes outside the season.

345 Interstate Benefit Arrangements

To encourage a claimant to move from a State where no suitable work is available to one where there is a demand for the type of service the claimant is able to render, States have historically entered into agreements to protect the benefit rights of workers who have made such moves. Prior to the Employment Security Amendments of 1970 (P.L. 91-373) which required the States to "....participate in any arrangements for the payment of compensation on the basis of combining an individual's wages and employment covered under the State law with his wages and employment covered under the unemployment compensation law of other States which are approved by the Secretary of Labor in consultation with the State unemployment compensation agencies as reasonably calculated to assure the prompt and full payment of compensation.....," the States had developed several different wage-combining plans to provide for payment of benefits to interstate workers. However, not all States had belonged to any one plan.

345.01 INTERSTATE BENEFIT PAYMENT PLAN.--This plan permits collection of unemployment insurance benefits from the State in which an individual has qualifying wages although not physically present in that State. The State in which the individual is located accepts the claim, acting as agent for the State that is liable for the benefits claimed. Determinations on eligibility, disqualifications, and the amount and duration of benefits are made by the liable State.

345.02 WAGE-COMBINING ARRANGEMENT.--The arrangement developed as a result of the 1970 amendments to the Federal law provides for applying the base period of a single State law (that of the paying State) to a claim involving the combining of an individual's wages earned in two or more States while avoiding duplicate use of wages and employment because of such combining. The arrangement continues to permit, as did prior interstate agreements, multi-State workers to combine their

BENEFITS

wages and employment in more than one State, both when they have insufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in any one State and when, having sufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in one State, their benefits would be increased by combining their wages and employment in other States. In addition, the arrangement permits workers, having sufficient wages and employment to qualify for benefits in more than one State, to combine their wages in those and any other States in which they had wages and employment in the base period of the paying State. A claimant who elects to file a combined-wage claim is required to combine all the transferable wages and employment in all States in which such claimant worked during the paying State's base period. The claimant may, however, withdraw the combined-wage claim at any time before the monetary determination of that claim has become final.

In general, with the exception of wages and employment previously used as the basis of a monetary determination to establish a benefit year, all States are required to transfer to the paying State the wages and employment that a combined-wage claimant had in covered employment during the paying State's base period. Exempt from such mandatory transfer are wages and employment that were canceled or otherwise made unavailable to the claimant by a determination which the transferring State made before it received the request for transfer. In general, unless the issue has previously been adjudicated by a transferring State, all determinations with respect to a combined-wage claim are to be made by the paying State under the provisions of its law and in accordance with its law's requirements on determinations and appeals.

The arrangement provides for consultation by the Secretary of Labor with the State unemployment compensation agencies as to the rules, regulations, procedures, and forms which the Secretary prescribes and the States follow for operation of the arrangement. Disagreements between States as to the operation of the arrangement are resolved by the Secretary with the advice of the State agencies' duly designated representatives. The agreement also provides for periodic review of its operation. Amendments to the arrangement may be proposed by the Secretary, by any State agency, or by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies and are made, upon approval, by the Secretary in consultation with the State unemployment compensation agencies.

350 Short-term Compensation (Worksharing)

P.L. 97-248 directed the Department of Labor to develop model legislation that can be used by States wishing to establish short-term compensation (worksharing) programs. There is no requirement that States adopt this legislation. The States with worksharing programs in effect are Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, New York, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, and Washington.

BENEFITS

A worksharing plan of an employer must be agreed to by both employer and union with final approval by the State Employment Security Agency. Worksharing is a plan under which an employer, faced with the need for layoffs because of reduced workload, might spread the hours of work required to produce a given product of goods or services, avoiding layoffs by reducing the number of regularly scheduled hours of work for all employees in an establishment or work unit. Unemployment benefits would be payable to workers for the hours of work lost by this action, as a proportion of the benefit amount for a full week of unemployment. Shared work benefits differ from benefits paid under the partial benefits formula in a State by paying benefits to individuals who would not, under the partial benefits formula, be considered unemployed. Also, duration is limited to 20 weeks in California, Illinois, and New York; 26 weeks in Arizona, (but may be extended if the insured unemployment rate for a 13-week period is equal to at least 4%), Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, and Washington in any 12-month period and employees will not be expected to meet the standard availability for work, actively seeking work or refusal of work requirements as in the regular unemployment insurance program but will be required to be available for the employee's normal workweek.

In Arizona and California employers with a negative reserve account balance and whose account has been charged for benefits paid under worksharing are assessed an additional rate of tax. In Florida, Missouri, Oregon, and Texas any employer participating in a worksharing program can be assessed a higher rate of contributions than the maximum rate for nonworksharing employers. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Vermont, and Washington shared work benefits will be charged to an employer's account in the same manner as for regular unemployment benefits. In Illinois employers must reimburse the fund for all shared-work benefits paid to individuals. In New York shared work benefits are charged to the appropriate account in an amount expressed in dollars rather than effective days.

355 Health Care Coverage

States may, by law, permit individuals to choose to have health insurance premiums deducted from their unemployment insurance weekly benefit amount, providing that the State has an approved health care plan for unemployed individuals. Only Illinois and Oklahoma have adopted this provision.

360 Dislocated Workers

Arizona, California, Delaware, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin have established special programs for dislocated workers which provide job search assistance and job training. None of these programs is funded from the State's unemployment fund.

(Next page is 3-23)

BENEFITS

Table 300.--Base Period and Benefit Year

State	Base period			Benefit year	
	Individual		Other (10 States)	Individual beginning	
	First 4 of last 5 quarters (41 States)	Last 4 quarters (2 States)		Week of valid claims (49 States)	Other (4 States)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ala.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Alaska	x ⁹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Ariz.	x ¹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Ark.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	Calendar quarter valid claim filed.
Calif.	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ² /	x ³/	. . . . .
Colo.	x ⁹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ⁵/	. . . . .
Conn.	x ⁹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ⁶/	. . . . .
Del.	x ¹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
D.C.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Fla.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ³/	. . . . .
Ga.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Hawaii ^{4/12/}	. . . . .	X	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Idaho	x ¹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Ill.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Ind.	x ⁹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Iowa	x ⁹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Kans.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Ky.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
La.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Maine	x ¹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Md.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Mass. ^{4/}	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ^{7/9}/	. . . . .	Sunday preceding filing of claim.
Mich. ^{4/}	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ⁷ /	x ^{3/5/9}/	. . . . .
Minn. ^{4/}	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ^{7/9} /	X	. . . . .
Miss.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Mo.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Mont.	x ⁹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Nebr. ^{10/}	. . . . .	X	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
Nev.	x ¹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
N.H.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Uniform CY	. . . . .	Uniform, April 1.
N.J.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ³/	. . . . .
N.Mex.	x ⁹/	. . . . .	. . . . .	X	. . . . .
N.Y. ^{4/}	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ^{7/9}/	. . . . .	Monday after valid claim filed. ^{3/}
N.Car.	X	. . . . .	. . . . .	x ³/	. . . . .

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

Table 300.--Base Period and Benefit Year (Continued)

State	Base period			Benefit year	
	Individual		Other (10 States)	Individual beginning	
	First 4 of last 5 quarters (41 States)	Last 4 quarters (2 States)		Week of valid claims (49 States)	Other (4 States)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
N.Dak.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
Ohio ^{4/12/}	.....	.....	x ^{7/}	x ^{3/}	.....
Okla.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
Oreg.	x ^{1/9/}	.....	.....	X	.....
Pa.	X	.....	.....	x ^{3/}	.....
P.R.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
R.I. ^{4/12/}	.....	.....	x ^{7/}	X	.....
S.Car.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
S.Dak.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
Tenn.	x ^{1/}	.....	.....	X	.....
Tex.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
Utah	x ^{9/}	.....	.....	x ^{3/}	.....
Vt. ^{4/12/}	.....	.....	x ^{7/9/}	X	.....
Va.	x ^{1/}	.....	.....	X	.....
V.I.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
Wash.	x ^{1/11/}	.....	.....	X	.....
W.Va.	X	.....	.....	X	.....
Wis. ^{4/12/}	.....	.....	x ^{7/}	x ^{3/}	.....
Wyo.	x ^{9/}	.....	.....	x ^{3/}	.....

^{1/}Last 4 completed CYs following previous BP when new BY overlaps preceding BY, Ariz.; last 4 quarters preceding BY if 1 quarter has been used in a previous determination, Maine, Nev. and Tenn.; Del., Idaho, Ore., Tenn., Va., and Wash. extend the BY up to 1 wk. if there would otherwise be overlapping of the same quarter in 2 consec. BPs.

^{2/}4 quarters ending 4 to 7 calendar months before BY.

^{3/}BY begins only under the following conditions: if claimant is not disqualified with respect to most recent ER from whom he earned wages in excess of \$25 in 1 wk; however, individuals disqualified under labor dispute provisions are excepted and may establish a BY while disqualified, Mich.; if claimant is not disqualified, N.Y.; is able to work and available for work, N.Y., Pa., and Utah; is unemployed, Calif., Fla., Mich., N.J., N.C., Ohio, Pa., and Wis.; has not misrepresented a material fact with respect to able-and-available requirements or reason for his unemployment, Wyo..

^{4/}Wage data for determining benefit rights are obtained on a request basis after worker files claim. Mich., and Minn., also request ERs to report quarterly wage information.

^{5/}BY may be canceled in cases of intentional false statement, misrepresentation, or concealment of material information, Mich.. BY is canceled if all or remainder of claimant's benefit rights in current BY are canceled, Colo..

^{6/}BY may not end until after end of 3d complete CQ plus remainder of any uncompleted calendar wk. which began in a quarter following the one in which it commenced.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 300 (Continued))

7/52 wks. preceding BY, Mass., Mich., Minn., Ohio, Vt., and Wis.; ending with 2d wk. preceding BY, R.I.; preceding filing of valid original claim, N.Y..

9/Base period may be extended, up to 4 quarters, if claimant was incapable of work during the greater part of a CQ, Alaska and Oreg.; up to 4 quarters prior to the individual's BY, Conn.; up to 4 quarters preceding the last day the individual was able to work, Ind.; up to 4 quarters preceding the disability if the claim was filed within 24 months from the date of the individual's disability, Mont.; up to 18 wks. in which claimant has no earnings because of sickness or disability, Vt.. Colo., N.Mex., Utah, and Wyo., "freeze" benefit rights for any continuous period up to 36 months during which claimant received worker's compensation, provided claimant files claim within the 4th wk. after termination of illness or injury. In Mass., BP may be lengthened up to 52 wks. if claimant received compensation for temporary total disability under a worker's compensation law for more than 7 wks. in BP and in Minn. under a worker's compensation law under any other State law. In Iowa the BY may be extended 3 or more quarters if he received workers' compensation or weekly indemnity insurance benefits for 3 or more quarters. N.Y. extends BP by the number of wks. an individual receives workers compensation benefits or any benefits paid under the volunteer firefighters benefit law up to 6 months. Mich. will extend the BY equal to the number of wks. of the claimants continuous involuntary disability, up to a maximum of 156 wks., if the agency is notified of the disability within 90 days of its onset by the claimant's physician.

10/BP changed by regulation to the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters, Nebr..

11/BP may be the last 4 quarters if the first 4 out of the last 5 is not used, Wash..

12/In process of changing from wage request to quarterly wage reporting system.

BENEFITS

Table 301.--Wage and Employment Requirements for Benefits

State	Qualifying formula			Wages required for minimum benefit	
	Employment	Wages	Distribution of wages	Base period	High quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ala.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	<u>1/</u>	\$ 774.01	\$ 516.01
Alaska	.....	Flat	2 quarters	1,000.00	.....
Ariz.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW ^{9/}	<u>1/</u>	1,500.00	1,000.00
Ark.	.....	30 x wba	2 quarters	1,080.00	540.00
Calif.	.....	Flat	.....	1,200.00	.....
				<u>13/</u>	
Colo.	.....	40 x wba	.....	1,000.00	.....
Conn.	.....	40 x wba	<u>1/</u>	600.00	.....
Del.	.....	36 x wba ^{2/}	.....	720.00	.....
D.C.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	2 quarters	900.00	400.00
Fla.	20 weeks ^{3/}	<u>3/</u>	<u>1/</u>	400.00	.....
Ga.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	<u>1/</u>	1,350.00	900.00
Hawaii	14 weeks ^{7/}	30 x wba	<u>1/</u>	150.00	.....
Idaho	.....	1-1/4 x HQW	2 quarters	1,430.01	1,144.01
Ill.	.....	Flat	\$440 in qtr. outside HQ	1,600.00	.....
Ind.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	\$1,500 in last 2 qtrs.	2,500.00	750.00
Iowa	.....	1-1/4 x HQW	<u>1/</u>	1,125.00	750.00
		<u>16/</u>			
Kans.	.....	30 x wba	2 quarters	1,530.00	.....
Ky.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	8 x wba in last 2 qtrs. and \$750 outside HQ.	1,500.00	750.00
La.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	<u>1/</u>	300.00	200.00
Maine	.....	Flat	2 x annual aww in each of 2 qtrs. ^{1/}	1,865.22	.....
Md.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	2 quarters	900.00	576.01
		<u>2/5/</u>			
Mass.	.....	30 x wba	.....	1,200.00	.....
Mich.	20 weeks	<u>7/</u>	<u>1/</u>	3,195.00	.....
	<u>7/9/</u>				
Minn.	15 weeks ^{7/}	<u>7/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1,620.00	.....
Miss.	.....	40 x wba	2 quarters	1,200.00	780.00 ^{11/}
Mo.	.....	1-1/2 x hgw	<u>1/</u>	750.00	500.00
Mont.	20 weeks ^{7/}	.....	<u>1/</u>	1,098.00	.....
Nebr.	.....	Flat	\$400 in each of 2 qtrs.	1,200.00	400.00
Nev.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	<u>1/</u>	600.00	400.00
N.H.	.....	Flat	\$1,000 in each of 2 qtrs.	2,800.00	.....
N.J.	20 weeks	<u>7/</u>	<u>1/</u>	1,620.00	.....
	<u>7/9/</u>				

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

Table 301.--Wage and Employment Requirements for Benefits (Continued)

State	Qualifying formula			Wages required for minimum benefit	
	Employment	Wages	Distribution of wages	Base period	High quarter
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
N.Mex.	.....	1-1/4 x HQW	1/	\$1,030.92	\$ 824.74
N.Y.	20 weeks	7/	1/	1,600.00	.....
	7/8/				
N.C.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW ^{1/}	1/	1,944.60	486.15
N.Dak.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	2 quarters	2,795.00	1,118.00
Ohio	20 weeks ^{7/}	7/	1/	1,702.00	.....
Okla.	.....	13/	1/	3,640.00	2,426.66
Oreg.	18 weeks ^{7/}	.....	1/	1,000.00	.....
Pa.	18/	37+-40 x wba	1/5 of wages outside HQ.	1,320.00	800.00
		2/			
P.R.	.....	40 x wba ^{2/}	2 quarters ^{10/}	280.00	75.00 ^{10/}
R.I.	20 weeks	7/ 9/	1/	1,420.00	.....
	7/9/				
S.C.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW	1/	900.00	540.00
S.Dak.	.....	.....	30 x wba outside HQ	1,568.00	728.00
Tenn.	.....	40 x wba	1/	1,508.02	754.01
Tex.	.....	37 x wba	1/	1,221.00	.....
Utah	.....	1-1/2 x hqw	1/	1,400.00 ^{15/}	350.00
Vt.	20 weeks ^{7/}	7/	1/	700.00	.....
Va.	.....	50 x wba	2 quarters	2,900.00	1,450.00
V.I.	.....	1-1/2 x HQW ^{9/}	1/	1,287.00	858.00
Wash.	680 hours	.....	.....	.....	.....
W.Va.	.....	Flat	2 quarters	2,200.00	.....
Wis.	19 weeks	7/	1/	7/	.....
	7/12/				
Wyo.	.....	1.6 x HQW	1/	1,440.00 ^{17/}	900.00 ^{17/}

^{1/}Wages in at least 2 quarters automatic requirement for all claimants. Additional requirement for claimants at max. wba; 6 x the State aww and HQW of at least 1-1/2 x the State aww, N.C.; 6 x aww in BP, Maine.

^{2/}If claimant failed to meet qualifying requirement for wba computed on HQW but does meet the qualifying requirement for next lower bracket, is eligible for lower wba.; Md. provides a stepdown of 6 brackets; Pa., 3 brackets; and Del., 5 brackets; P.R. has an unlimited stepdown provision.

^{3/}Requirement, expressed as 20 x an aww of at least \$20 in BP, is equivalent to 20 wks. of employment with wages averaging at least \$20.

^{5/}The multiple (1-1/2) is not applied to the individual's HQW in Md., but the qualifying amount, shown in a schedule, is computed at the upper limit of each wage bracket (assuming a normal interval at the max. benefit amount).

(Footnotes continued on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 301 Continued)

7/Weeks of employment with wages of at least \$20, (until October 1988, 20 wks. of work with wages of 37 times the State min. hourly wage (currently \$2.30)), Ohio; \$50, Mont.; and \$35, Vt.; with min. aaw of \$80, N.Y.. In Hawaii and Oreg., no weekly amount specified. In Wis. claimant must earn weekly wages equal to 30 percent of the State aaw in each of the qualifying wks; in Mich. at least 20 wks. in which claimant earned 30 times the State min. hourly wage; in Minn., at least 15 wks. in which claimant earned wages equal to or exceeding 30 percent of the State aaw (currently \$500); in N.J., 20 percent of the statewide aaw (currently \$81); in R.I., at least 20 wks. in which claimant earned 20 times the min. hourly wage (\$73 beginning July 5, 1987).

8/If claimant does not meet regular qualifying requirement, can qualify in N.Y. if claimant has 15 wks. employment in the 52-week period and total of 40 wks. of employment in the 104-week period preceding the BY.

9/Alternative flat-amount requirement of 12 x aaw (currently \$4,900) in BP, N.J.; \$9,100 in BP, Okla.; and \$4,380 in BP, R.I.; 14 wks. employment and BP wages equal to 20 times the State aaw, Mich.; wages in 2 qtrs. of BP, wages in 1 qtr. sufficient to qualify for the max. wba and total BP wages equal to or greater than the taxable wage base (\$7,000), Ariz.; \$858 in HQ and 39 x wba in BP, V.I..

10/Agricultural workers may qualify on the basis of earnings in a single CQ.

11/HQW must not be less than 26 times min. wba which is computed annually.

12/Weeks of employment include all wks. in which an individual receives or is entitled to receive holiday and vacation pay, termination pay, sick pay and back pay.

13/To qualify for benefits an individual needs either \$20 in each of 8 wks. and BP wages of \$900 or BP wages of \$1,200, Calif.; in Okla. 40 percent of taxable wages and 1-1/2 x hqw. However, between January 1, 1986, and December 31, 1987, an individual who worked at least 20 hrs. in each of 20 wks. is eligible for benefits, Okla..

15/Requires 8% of State aaw in BP, rounded to the higher \$100.

16/An individual must also have 1-1/2 times a HQ amount computed at 3.5% of the statewide aaw, Iowa.

17/Defined in law as 8% of State aaw in BP and 5% of State aaw in HQ, rounded to lower \$50.

18/16 weeks at weekly minimum earnings of \$50 qualify for 16 weeks duration.

BENEFITS

Table 302.—Additional Qualifying Requirements in Successive Benefit Years

State (1)	Wages (amount times wba unless otherwise indicated)			Wages must be in insured work (5)
	Subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year (2)	Subsequent to date of last valid claim (3)	Other (4)	
Ala.	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Alaska	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ariz.	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ark.	. . . . .	6	. . . . .	X
Calif.	. . . . .	. . . . .	Qualifying wages ¹ / ₁	. . . . .
Colo.	\$1,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Conn.	<u>5</u> ³ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Del.	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	X
D.C.	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Fla.	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ga.	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Hawaii ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Idaho	<u>5</u> - <u>1</u> / ₂	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ill.	<u>3</u> ² / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Ind.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>6</u> / ₄	. . . . .
Iowa	\$250	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Kans.	. . . . .	8	. . . . .	X
Ky.	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>8</u> ¹ / ₄	. . . . .
La.	<u>6</u> ³ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Maine	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Md.	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Mass. ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Mich. ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Minn. ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Miss.	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Mo.	. . . . .	<u>5</u> ³ / ₄	. . . . .	X
Mont.	<u>6</u> ³ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Nebr.	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Nev.	3	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
N.H. ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
N.J. ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
N.Mex.	<u>6</u> ³ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
N.Y. ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
N.C.	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
N.Dak.	. . . . .	10	. . . . .	X
Ohio ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Okla.	10	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Oreg.	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Pa.	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
P.R.	<u>3</u> ¹ / ₃	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
R.I. ⁴ / ₄	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
S.C.	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	<u>x</u> ⁵ / ₄

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

Table 302.--Additional Qualifying Requirements in Successive Benefit Years (Cont.)

State	Wages (amount times wba unless otherwise indicated)			Wages must be in insured work
	Subsequent to beginning of preceding benefit year	Subsequent to date of last valid claim	Other	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
S.Dak.	4	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Tenn.	5	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Tex.	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Utah	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Vt. ^{4/}	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Va.	30 days work	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
V.I.	6 ^{3/}	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wash.	6	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
W.Va.	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	X
Wis. ^{4/}	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Wyo.	8	. . . . .	. . . . .	X

^{1/}Within preceding BY, Calif.; last 2 quarters of BP, Ky.; for at least one CQ, P.R....

^{2/}Wages must be in bona fide work.

^{3/}Or 3/13th of hqw, whichever if lesser, La., Mont., N.Mex., and V.I.; or 10 x the wba in noncovered work, Mo.; or \$300, whichever is greater, Conn.; but not less than \$50, P.R....

^{4/}No additional requirement since the lag period, if any, between BP and BY is too short to qualify for a second BY (sec. 305).

^{5/}In S.C. insured work must be performed with a single ER.

^{6/}\$300 required in last two quarters of BP, and \$500 in BP.

BENEFITS

Table 303.--Waiting-Period Requirements

State	Initial waiting period (weeks)		In new benefit year		State	Initial waiting period (weeks)		In new benefit year	
	Total unemployment 1/	Partial unemployment 1/	Not to interrupt consec. weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year		Total unemployment 1/	Partial unemployment 1/	Not to interrupt consec. weeks of benefits	May be served in last week of old year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ala.	0	1	X	...	Mont.	1	1/	...	...
Alaska	1	1	...	...	Nebr.	1	1	...	...
Ariz.	1	1	...	...	Nev.	0	0	...	...
Ark.	1	1	...	...	N.H.	0	0	...	...
Calif.	1	1	X	X	N.J.	12/	12/	...	...
Colo.	1	1	...	...	N.Mex.	1	1	...	...
Conn.	0	0	...	...	N.Y.	13/	23/	...	...
Del.	0	0	...	...	N.C.	1	1	...	...
D.C.	1	1	...	...	N.Dak.	1	1	...	...
Fla.	1	1	...	...	Ohio	12/	1	...	...
Ga.	14/	14/	...	...	Okla.	1	1	...	...
Hawaii	1	1	...	...	Oreg.	1	1	...	...
Idaho	1	1	...	...	Pa.	1	1	...	...
Ill.	1	1	...	X	P.R.	1	1	...	...
Ind.	1	1	...	...	R.I.	1	1	...	...
Iowa	15/	15/	...	...	S.C.	1	1	...	...
Kans.	1	1	...	...	S.Dak.	1	1	...	...
Ky.	0	0	...	...	Tenn.	1	1	...	...
La.	1	1	...	...	Tex.	12/	12/	...	...
Maine	1	1	...	...	Utah	1	1	...	...
Md.	0	0	...	...	Vt.	1	1	...	...
Mass.	1	1	X	X	Va.	0	0	...	...
Mich.	0	0	...	...	V.I.	1	1	...	...
Minn.	12/	12/	...	...	Wash.	1	1	...	...
Miss.	1	1	...	...	W.Va.	1	1	...	...
Mo.	12/	12/	...	...	Wis.	0	0	...	...
					Wyo.	1	1	...	...

1/See sec. 300 for definition of total and partial unemployment.

2/Waiting wk. becomes compensable after 9 consec. wks. of compensable unemployment immediately following waiting period, Mo.; after 3 such wks., Ohio (until October 1987 no benefits will be paid for the waiting wk.) and N.J.; after receipt of benefits equaling 3 times the wba, Tex.; if reemployed full time after 4 wks. benefits paid, Minn..

3/Waiting period is 4 effective days, either wholly within wk. of an original valid claim or partly within such wk. and partly within BY initiated by such claim.

4/Waiting wk. waived for claimants unemployed through no fault of their own.

5/Waiting wk. will be repealed on January 1 of the first CY for which a contribution rate table other than the highest is in effect, Iowa.

Table 304.--Weekly Benefits for Total Unemployment

State	Method of computing ^{1/}	Rounding to--	Minimum weekly benefit ^{2/}	Maximum weekly benefit ^{2/}	Minimum wage credits required			
					For minimum		For maximum	
					High quarter (6)	Base period (7)	High quarter (8)	Base period (9)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)

High-quarter formula ^{3/}								
AL	1/24 ^{1/}	Higher \$	\$22.00	\$120.00	\$ 516.01	\$ 774.01	\$2,868.01	\$4,302.01
AZ	1/25	Nearest \$	40.00	135.00	1,000.00	1,500.00	3,362.50	5,043.75
AR	1/26 ^{11/}	Lower \$	36.00	204.00	540.00	1,080.00	5,304.00	10,608.00
CA	1/24-1/33	Higher \$	30.00	166.00	225.00	1,200.00	5,533.00	5,533.00
CO	1/22 ^{4/}	Lower \$	25.00	213.00	520.13	1,000.00	5,538.00 ^{7/}	22,152.00 ^{7/}
CT	1/26+d.a.	Lower \$	15.00-22.00	204.00-254.00	150.00	600.00	5,304.00	8,160.00
DC	1/23+d.a.	Lower \$	26.00	250.00 ^{2/}	600.00	900.00	5,750.00	8,625.00
GA	1/25 ^{11/}	Lower \$	37.00	155.00 ^{16/}	900.00	1,350.00	5,166.67	7,750.00
HI	1/25	Higher \$	5.00	212.00	37.50	150.00	5,275.01	6,300.00
ID	1/26	Lower \$	44.00	188.00	1,144.01	1,430.01	4,888.00	6,110.00
IL	48 ^{11/}	Nearest \$	51.00 ^{2/6/}	168.00-219.00 ^{2/}	1,424.00	1,600.00	4,543.50 ^{2/}	9,087.00 ^{2/}
IN	4.3 ^{8/} +d.a. ^{1/}	Lower \$	40.00 ^{2/}	96.00-161.00 ^{2/}	750.00	2,500.00	2,232.55 ^{2/}	3,348.82 ^{2/}
IA	1/19-1/23	Lower \$	25.00-30.00	167.00-205.00	750.00	1,125.00	3,841.00	5,761.50
KS	4.25	Lower \$	51.00 ^{6/}	204.00	6/	1,530.00	4,800.00	6,120.00
LA	1/20-1/25 ^{11/}	Nearest \$	10.00	205.00	200.00	300.00	5,112.50	10,225.00
ME	1/22+d.a.	Lower \$	28.00-42.00	161.00-241.00	621.74	1,865.22	3,542.00	4,163.74
MD	1/24+d.a.	Higher \$	25.00-31.00	195.00	576.01	900.00	4,656.01	7,020.00
MA	1/21-1/26+d.a. ^{3/}	Lower \$	14.00-29.00	220.00-330.00	300.00	1,200.00	5,720.00	6,600.00
MS	1/26	Lower \$	30.00	130.00	780.00	1,200.00	3,380.00	5,200.00
MO	4.5 ^{8/}	Lower \$	22.00	130.00	500.00	750.00	2,888.89	4,333.33
NE	1/20-1/24	Lower \$	20.00	134.00	400.00	1,200.00	3,250.00	3,650.00
NV	1/25	Lower \$	16.00	177.00	400.00	600.00	4,425.00	6,637.50
NM	1/26	Lower \$	31.00 ^{6/}	158.00	824.74	1,030.92	4,108.00	5,135.00
NC	1/26 ^{11/}	Lower \$	16.00	204.00	486.15	1,944.60	5,304.00	10,608.00
ND	11/	Lower \$	43.00	179.00	1,118.00	2,795.00	4,654.00	11,635.00
OK	1/25	Lower \$	16.00	197.00	2,426.66	3,640.00	4,925.00	7,387.50

BENEFITS

(Table continued on next page)

Table 304.--Weekly Benefits for Total Unemployment (Continued)

State (1)	Method of Computing ^{1/} (2)	Rounding to-- (3)	Minimum weekly benefit ^{2/} (4)	Maximum weekly benefit ^{2/} (5)	Minimum wage credits required			
					For minimum		For maximum	
					High quarter (6)	Base period (7)	High quarter (8)	Base period (9)
PA	1/23-1/25 ^{9/}	Lower \$	\$35.00-40.00	\$241.00-249.00 ^{12/}	\$ 800.00	\$1,320.00	\$5,963.00	\$ 9,560.00
PR ^{5/}	1/11-1/26	Lower \$	7.00	110.00	75.00	280.00	2,834.00	4,400.00
SC	1/26 ^{4/}	Lower \$	20.00	132.00	540.00	900.00	3,432.00	5,148.00
SD	1/26	Lower \$	28.00	140.00	728.00	1,568.00	3,640.00	7,840.00
TN ^{17/}	1/25-1/33 ^{11/}	Lower \$	30.00	145.00	754.01	1,508.02	4,780.01	9,560.02
TX	1/25	Higher \$	33.00	210.00	305.25	1,221.00	1,942.50	7,770.00
UT	1/26	Lower \$	13.00	201.00	350.00	1,400.00	5,226.00	7,839.00
VA	1/25 ^{11/}	Higher \$	58.00	167.00	1,450.00	2,900.00	4,175.01	8,350.01
VI	1/26	Lower \$	30.00	138.00	858.00	1,287.00	3,588.00	5,382.00
WA	1/25 ^{11/}	Lower \$	55.00 ^{6/}	205.00	1,400.00	1,400.00	10,250.00	10,250.00
WY	4.0%	Lower \$	36.00	198.00	900.00	1,440.00	4,950.00	7,920.00
Annual-wage formula								
AK	3.8-.95+d.a. ^{13/}	Nearest \$	\$38.00-62.00	\$188.00-260.00	. . . .	\$1,000.00	. . . . .	\$19,750.00
DE	1/78 ^{11/}	Lower \$	20.00	205.00	. . . .	720.00	. . . . .	15,990.00
KY	1.185	Nearest \$	22.00	151.00	. . . .	1,500.00	. . . . .	12,700.42
NH	0.7-1.4	Nearest \$	39.00	156.00	. . . .	2,800.00	. . . . .	23,500.00
OR	1.25	Lower \$	52.00 ^{6/}	222.00	. . . .	1,000.00	. . . . .	17,760.00
WV	1.0	Lower \$	24.00	225.00	. . . .	2,200.00	. . . . .	21,250.00
Average-weekly-wage formula								
FL	50	Lower \$	\$10.00	\$200.00 ^{14/}	. . . .	\$ 400.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	\$ 8,000.00 ^{8/}
MI	70 ^{15/}	Lower \$	58.00	229.00	. . . .	2,010.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	8,678.20 ^{8/}
MN	10 ^{10/}	Lower \$	60.00	250.00	. . . .	1,620.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	7,500.00 ^{8/}
MT	49	Lower \$	45.00 ^{6/}	181.00	. . . .	1,098.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	7,387.60 ^{8/}
NJ	60+d.a.	Lower \$	48.00	228.00 ^{2/}	. . . .	1,620.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	7,600.00 ^{8/}
NY	50	Nearest \$	40.00	180.00	. . . .	1,600.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	7,180.00 ^{8/}
OH	50+d.a. ^{1/}	Lower \$	42.00	147.00-233.00	. . . .	1,702.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	5,880.00 ^{8/}
RI	60+d.a.	Lower \$	43.00-53.00 ^{6/}	225.00-281.00	. . . .	1,420.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	7,500.00 ^{8/}
VT	50	Nearest \$	17.00	160.00	. . . .	700.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	6,400.00 ^{8/}
WI	50	Nearest \$	37.00	196.00	. . . .	2,223.00 ^{8/}	. . . . .	7,410.19 ^{8/}

(Footnotes on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 304)

1/When State uses weighted high-quarter, annual-wage or average-weekly-wage formula, approximate fractions or percentages are taken at midpoint of lowest and highest normal wage brackets. When additional payments are provided for claimants with depts., fractions and percentages shown apply to basic benefit amounts. In Ind., benefit amounts of \$99-\$141 are available only to claimants with 1-4 depts. and HQ and BPW in excess of those required for max. basic wba. In Ohio, benefit amounts above the max. are generally available only to claimants in dependency classes whose aww are higher than that required for max. basic benefit amount.

2/When 2 amounts are given, higher figure includes DA's. Augmented amount for min. wba includes allowance for 1 dep. child. In Ind. to claimants with HQW in excess of those required for max. basic wba. Augmented amount for max. wba includes allowances for max. number of depts.; in D.C., Md., and N.J., same max. with or without depts. In Ind. wage credits shown apply to claimants with no depts.; with max. depts., Ind. requires \$3,744.18 in HQ and \$5,616.27 in BP.

3/For claimant with aww in excess of \$66, wba is computed at 1/52 of 2 highest quarters of earnings, or 1/26 of HQ if claimant has no more than 2 quarters of work.

4/Wba expressed in law as percent of aww in HQ: in Colo. 55% of 1/26 of 2 highest qtrs.; 48% of wages in 2 highest quarters divided by 26 in Ill.; 50% in S.C. (aww defined as 1/13 of HQW). Colo. provides an alternate method of computation for claimants who would otherwise qualify for a wba equal to 50% or more of the statewide aww if this yields a greater amount--50% of 1/52 of BPW with a max. of 60% of statewide aww in selected industries.

5/Separate benefit schedule for agricultural workers with payments, based on annual earnings, ranging between \$10 and \$38.

6/Min. computed annually in N.Mex. at 10%, Ill., Mont., Oreg., and Wash., 15% of aww. In Kans. min. computed annually at 25% of max. wba and Wis. semiannually at 19% of max. wba. In R.I. the flexible qualifying requirement results in a flexible min. wba.

7/Amount shown for HQW is 1/4 BPW needed to qualify for max. benefit; determination of max. benefit based on 50% of 1/52 of claimant's BPW with no specified amount of HQW required, Colo..

8/In Fla., Mich., Mont., N.J., N.Y., Ohio, R.I., and Vt., 20 x lower limits of min. and max. aww brackets; in Minn., 15 times aww; in Wis., 19 times aww. Since benefits are determined separately for each ER, some claimants with bpw less than that shown may qualify for either the min. or max. wba with respect to a given ER, Wis..

9/Or 50% of full-time weekly wage, if greater.

(Footnotes for Table 304 continued on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 304 continued)

10/60% of the first \$85, 40% of the next \$85 and 50% of the remainder of the individual's AWW.

11/Wash. computes an individual's wba as 1/25 of the average of the two highest quarters in the BP; La., as 1/25 of the average of the 2 highest quarters if an individual's HQ wages exceed \$875; Ga., and Va., as 1/50 of the total wages earned in highest 2 quarters; 1/52 of total wages earned in highest 2 quarters, Ark., and N.C.; 1/65 of total wages earned in highest 2 quarters and 1/2 of total wages in third quarter, N.Dak.; 1/78 of highest 3 quarters, Del.; Ill., as 48 percent of the claimant's wages in highest 2 quarters, divided by 26; 1/25-1/31 of 2 highest quarters, Tenn..

12/Weekly benefit amounts of \$75 or more are reduced by 5 percent, but not below \$75 unless other reductions are included.

13/In Alaska the computation of an individual's wba and duration will vary depending on the distribution of wages over the BP. An individual who is paid 90% or more of his wages in the CQ will not use that quarter of wages but will have BPW determined using wages earned in the other 3 quarters, multiplied by 10. An individual who is paid less than 90% of his wages in one CQ uses all wages paid in the BP.

14/Maximum wba is \$175 until October 1987.

15/70 percent of after tax earnings up to 53 percent of State aww, 55 percent beginning January 1, 1988, and 58 percent beginning January 1, 1989, Mich..

16/If the unemployment trust fund falls below \$175 million the wba will be \$115.

17/An individual will not be eligible for benefits if 65 percent or more of BP wages are earned in the HQ of the BP, Tenn.. However, wages in excess of \$3,980.01 will not be considered in the computation of the 65 percent requirement.

BENEFITS

BENEFITS

Table 305.--Flexible Benefit Provisions, 35 States^{6/}

State	Method of Computation					Percent of State aww		Effective date of new amounts
	Annually as % of aww in covered employ- ment in--			Semiannually as % of aww in covered employment				
	Pre- ced- ing CY	12 mos. ending March 31	12 mos. ending June 30	12 mos. ending 6 mos. before eff. date	All indus- tries in State	Maximum	Minimum	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Ark.	X	...	...	...	...	66-2/3	12	July 1
Colo.	..	...	...	...	X	55	...	July 1
Conn.	..	...	X	...	...	60 ^{1/}	...	1st Sunday in Oct.
Hawaii	..	...	X	...	...	66-2/3	...	Jan. 1
Idaho	X	...	...	...	...	60	...	1st Sunday in July
Ill.	X	...	...	...	...	48 ^{7/}	15	June 1 & Dec. 1
Iowa	X	...	...	...	...	53 ^{4/}	...	1st Sunday in July
Kans.	X	...	...	...	...	60	25% of max. wba	July 1
Ky.	X	...	...	...	...	55 ^{8/}	...	July 1
La.	..	X	...	...	...	66-2/3 ^{9/}	...	Sept. 1
Maine	X	...	...	...	...	52	...	June 1
Mass.	..	X	...	...	...	57.5	...	1st Sunday in Oct.
Mich.	..	...	X	...	...	53	...	Jan. 1
Minn.	X	...	...	...	...	66-2/3	...	July 1
Mont.	X	...	...	...	...	60	15	July 1
Nev.	X	...	...	...	...	50	...	July 1
N.J.	X	...	...	...	...	56-2/3	...	Jan. 1
N.Mex.	..	...	X	...	...	50	10	1st Sunday in Jan.
N.C.	X	...	...	...	...	63	...	August 1
N.Dak.	X	...	...	...	...	60	...	1st Sunday in July
Ohio	..	...	X	...	...	5/9/	...	1st Sunday in Jan.
Okla.	X	...	...	...	...	11/	...	July 1
Oreg.	X	...	...	...	...	64	15	Week of July 4
Pa.	..	...	X	...	...	66-2/3	...	Jan. 1
P.R.	X	...	...	...	...	50	...	July 1
R.I.	X	...	...	...	...	67	...	July 1

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

Table 305.--Flexible Benefit Provisions, 35 States^{6/} (Continued)

State	Method of Computation					Percent of State aww		Effective date of new amounts
	Annually as % of aww in covered employ- ment in--			Semiannually as % of aww in covered employment				
	Pre- ced- ing CY	12 mos. ending March 31	12 mos. ending June 30	12 mos. ending 6 mos. before eff. date	All indus- tries in State	Maximum	Minimum	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
S.C.	X	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	66-2/3	. . . .	July 1
S.Dak.	X	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	62 ^{9/}	. . . .	July 1
Utah	X	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	60	. . . .	1st Sunday in July
Vt.	X	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	60	. . . .	1st Sunday in July
V.I.	. .	. . .	X	. . . .	. . .	50	. . . .	Jan. 1
Wash.	X	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	55 ^{7/}	15	1st Sunday in July
W.Va.	X	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	70 ^{9/}		July 1
Wis.	. .	. . .	. . .	X	. . .	66-2/3 ^{9/}	19% of max. wba ^{9/}	Jan. 1 & July 1
Wyo.	X	. . .	. . .	. . . .	. . .	55 ^{12/}	^{12/}	July 1

^{1/}Based on aww of production and related workers. May not be increased by more than \$12 in any year.

^{4/}For claimants with no dependents. Other percentages ranging from 55% to 65% apply to claimants with one or more dependents.

^{5/}Percentage used is not specified by law.

^{6/}Does not include Tex. where the max. and min. wba's will be increased by \$7 and \$1, respectively, effective on October 1 of any year in which the aww of manufacturing production workers exceeds by \$10 the 1976 aww of those workers.

^{7/}For claimants with dependents, max. is limited to 66-2/3% of State's aww. Until December 31, 1987, it is set at \$350. Until January 2, 1988, max. for claimants with dependents is limited to 62.4% of State's aww, Ill... Maximum will be 60% of State aww if the ratio of trust fund balance to total remuneration paid by contributing ERs is 0.024 or more, Wash...

^{8/}Maximum cannot increase in any year when tax schedule increases from previous year. Year to year increases limited depending on trust fund balance, Ky...

^{9/}The min. and max. wba's are frozen indefinitely, La. and Wis. The max. wba is frozen until January 1988, Ohio; until July 1988, W.Va.; and indefinitely in S.Dak...

^{11/}The greater of \$197 or 60%, 57.7%, 55%, 52.5% or 50% of State aww of the second preceding CY depending on the condition of the fund, Okla...

^{12/}Max. reduced to 85% of max. wba if trust fund revenues are insufficient to pay benefits or repay loans and the min. wba is computed at 4% of the qualifying wages in the HQ, Wyo...

BENEFITS

Table 306.--Weekly Benefits for Partial Unemployment

State	Definition of partial unemployment: week of less than full-time work if earnings are less than	Earnings disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment	State	Definition of partial unemployment: week of less than full-time work if earnings are less than	Earnings Disregarded in computing weekly benefit for partial unemployment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ala.	wba.	\$15	N.H.	wba.	1/5 of wba.
Alaska	$1\frac{1}{3} \times \text{wba} + \$50.$	$\frac{3}{4}$ wages over \$50.	N.J.	wba + greater of \$5 or $\frac{1}{5}$ wba.	Greater of \$5 or $\frac{1}{5}$ wba.
Ariz.	wba.	\$15	N.Mex.	wba.	$\frac{1}{5}$ wba.
Ark.	$\text{wba} + \frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$ wba.	N.Y.	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$
Calif.	wba.	Greater of \$25 or 25% of wages.	N.C.	$\frac{1}{5}$	10% of aww in 2 highest qtrs.
Colo.	wba.	$\frac{1}{4}$ wba.	N.Dak.	wba.	$\frac{1}{2}$ wba.
Conn.	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \text{basic wba}.$	$\frac{1}{3}$ wages. $\frac{2}{5}$	Ohio	wba.	$\frac{1}{5}$ wba.
Del.	Wba + greater of \$10 or 30% of wba.	Greater of \$10 or 30% of wba.	Okla.	wba + \$7.	\$7
D.C.	Wba + \$20.	$\frac{1}{5}$ wages.	Oreg.	wba.	$\frac{1}{3}$ wba. $\frac{2}{5}$
Fla.	wba.	\$5	Pa.	wba + greater of \$6 or 40% wba.	Greater of \$6 or 40% wba.
Ga.	wba + \$8.	\$8	P.R.	$1\frac{1}{2} \times \text{wba}.$ $\frac{1}{5}$	wba.
Hawaii	wba.	\$2	R.I.	basic wba + \$5.	\$5
Idaho	$\text{wba} + \frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ wba.	S.C.	wba.	$\frac{1}{4}$ wba.
Ill.	wba.	$\frac{1}{2}$ wba.	S.Dak.	wba.	25% up to wba.
Ind.	wba.	Greater of \$3 or $\frac{1}{5}$ wba from other than base-period ER's.	Tenn.	wba.	\$30
Iowa	wba + \$15.	$\frac{1}{4}$ wba.	Tex.	wba + greater of \$5 or $\frac{1}{4}$ wba.	Greater of \$5 or $\frac{1}{4}$ wba.
Kans.	wba.	Lesser of \$47 or 25% of wba.	Utah	wba.	30% wba.
Ky.	$1\frac{1}{4} \times \text{wba}.$	$\frac{1}{5}$ wages.	Vt.	wba + \$15.	\$15 + \$3 per dep. up to 5.
La.	wba.	Lesser of $\frac{1}{2}$ wba or \$50.	Va.	wba.	\$25
Maine	wba + \$5.	\$10 $\frac{5}{5}$	V.I.	$1\frac{1}{3} \times \text{wba} + \$15.$	$\frac{1}{4}$ wages over \$15.
Md.	Augmented wba.	\$35	Wash.	$1\frac{1}{3} \times \text{wba} + \$5.$	$\frac{1}{4}$ wages over \$5.
Mass.	Basic wba.	$\frac{2}{5}$ wba. $\frac{6}{5}$	W.Va.	wba + \$26.	\$25
Mich.	wba.	Up to $\frac{1}{2}$ wba. $\frac{3}{5}$	Wis.	$\frac{4}{5}$	33% wages over \$20 $\frac{4}{5}$
Minn.	wba.	\$25 $\frac{1}{5}$	Wyo.	Basic wba.	Greater of \$15 or $\frac{1}{2}$ wba.
Miss.	wba.	\$5			
Mo.	wba + \$10.	\$10 $\frac{1}{5}$			
Mont.	$2 \times \text{wba}.$	$\frac{1}{2}$ wages over $\frac{1}{4}$ wba.			
Nebr.	wba.	$\frac{1}{2}$ wba. $\frac{3}{5}$			
Nev.	wba.	$\frac{1}{4}$ wages.			

(Footnotes on next page)

BENEFITS

(Footnotes for Table 306)

1/ In N.C. wk. of less than 3 customary scheduled full-time days. In P.R. wk. in which wages, or remuneration from self-employment, are less than 1-1/2 times claimant's wba or the claimant performs no service for a working period of 32 hours or more in a week.

2/ Benefits are paid at the rate of 1/4 the wba for each effective day within a wk. beginning on Monday. Effective day defined as 4th and each subsequent day of total unemployment in a wk. in which claimant earns not more than \$180.

3/ Full weekly benefit is paid if earnings are less than 1/2 weekly benefit; 1/2 wba if wages are 1/2 weekly benefit but less than weekly benefit.

4/ An individual will be partially unemployed in any week he receives any wages. Also, no individual may be eligible for partial benefits if the benefit payment is less than \$5.

5/ Individual separated from regular employment for more than 4 consec. wks. and employed less than 40 hours in each of 2 wks. or performing odd jobs has 50 percent of his earnings in excess of \$10 deducted plus all earnings in excess of \$35 per week.

6/ Not less than \$10 nor more than \$30.

7/ Up to \$200 in earnings from service in the National Guard or military reserves and pay received for jury duty and as a volunteer firefighter or volunteer ambulance service personnel will be excluded from benefit computation, Minn.; excludes wages from service in the organized militia for training or authorized duty from benefit computation, Mo., and Oreg.; includes holiday pay in the remuneration for determining partial benefits, Conn..

BENEFITS

**Table 307.--Dependents Included Under Provisions
for Dependents' Allowances, 14 States**

State	Dependent child ^{1/} under age specified	Older child ^{1/} not able to work	Nonworking dependent				Number of de- pendents fixed for BY
			Wife	Husband	Parent ^{1/}	Brother or sister	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Alaska	18 ^{3/}	X	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .
Conn.	18 ^{6/}	X ^{6/}	X	X	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .
D.C.	16	X	X ^{4/}	X ^{4/}	X ^{4/}	X ^{4/}	X
Ill.	18	X	X ^{5/}	X ^{5/}	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .
Ind.	23 ^{3/}	X	X ^{5/}	X ^{5/}	. . . .	. . . .	X
Iowa	18	X	X ^{5/}	X ^{5/}	X ^{4/}	X ^{4/}	X
Maine	18	X	^{5/}	^{5/}	. . . .	. . . .	. . . . .
Md.	16	. . . .	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	X
Mass. ^{2/}	18 ^{3/}	X	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	X
Mich.	18 ^{3/}	X	X	X	X ^{4/}	X ^{4/}	X
N.J.	19 ^{3/}	X	X	X	. . . .	. . . .	X
Ohio	18	X	X ^{5/}	X ^{5/}	. . . .	. . . .	X
Pa.	18	X	X	X	. . . .	. . . .	X
R.I.	18	X	. . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	X

^{1/}Includes stepchild by statute in all States except Maine and Mass.; adopted child by statute, Alaska, Ill., Ind., Maine, Md., Mich., N.J., Ohio, R.I.; and by interpretation, Mass.; full-time student, Conn., Maine, Mich., Mass., and N.J.. Parent includes stepparent, D.C.; legal parent, Mich..

^{2/}Only dependents residing within the U.S., its Territories and possessions.

^{3/}Child must be unmarried, Alaska, N.J. and, by interpretation, Mass.; must have received more than half the cost of support from claimant or be lawfully in the individual's custody at the time the individual claims the allowance, Alaska; must have received more than half the cost of support from claimant for at least 90 consec. days or for the duration of the parental relationship, Ind., Mich., and Ohio.

^{4/}Not able to work because of age or physical disability or physical or mental infirmity. In Mich. parents over age 65 or permanently disabled for gainful employment, brother or sister under 18, orphaned or whose living parents are dependents.

^{5/}Spouse must be currently ineligible for benefits in the State because of insufficient BP wages, Ill. and Ind.; may not be claimed as dependent if average weekly income is in excess of 25% of the claimant's aww or \$30, Ohio. No dependency allowances paid for any week in which spouse is employed full time and is contributing to support of dependents, Maine. No dependency allowance paid for any week in which spouse earns more than \$120 in gross wages, Iowa.

^{6/}Federal District Court has held that the term "children" includes any child for whom a claimant stands in place of the parents (Vaccarella v. Commr.).

BENEFITS

Table 308.—Allowances for Dependents, 14 States

State	Weekly allowance per dependent	Limitation on weekly allowances	Minimum weekly benefit		Maximum weekly benefit		Full allowance for week of partial benefits	Maximum potential benefits	
			Basic benefit	Maximum allowance	Basic benefit	Maximum allowance		Without dependents	With dependents
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Alaska	\$24	\$72	\$38	\$72	\$188	\$72	Yes	\$4,888	\$6,760 ^{1/}
Conn.	\$10	1/2 wba	15	7	204	50	Yes	5,304	6,604
D.C.	\$5 ^{2/}	\$20 ^{2/}	26	3	250	02 [/]	Yes	6,500	6,500 ^{2/}
Ill.	\$1-\$23	\$7-\$51	50	15	168	51	Yes	4,368	5,694
Ind.	\$1-\$18 ^{3/}	Schedule \$1-\$65 ^{3/}	40	03 [/]	96	65 ^{3/}	No ^{4/}	2,496	4,186
Iowa	\$1-\$16	Schedule \$1-\$37	25	5	167	37	Yes	4,342	5,330
Maine	\$5	1/2 wba	28	14	161	80	Yes	4,186	6,266
Md.	\$6	\$24 ^{2/}	25	24	195	02 [/]	Yes ^{5/}	5,070	5,070 ^{2/}
Mass.	\$15	1/2 wba	14	15	220	110	Yes	6,600	9,900
Mich.	7 [/]	7 [/]	58	7 [/]	229	7 [/]	. . .	5,954	5,954
N.J.	\$1-\$11	2 [/]	48	7	228	02 [/]	Yes	5,928	5,928 ^{2/}
Ohio	\$1-76 ^{6/}	\$86 ^{6/}	42	0	147	86	Yes	3,822	6,058
Pa.	\$5 ^{6/}	\$8	35	8	241	8	Yes ^{5/}	6,266	6,474
R.I.	8 [/]	8 [/]	39	8 [/]	225	56	Yes	5,850	7,306 ^{1/}

^{1/}Assuming max. wks. for total unemployment; wks. of partial unemployment could increase this amount because full allowance is paid for each wk. of partial unemployment.

^{2/}Same max. wba with or without dep. allowances. Claimants at lower wba may have benefits increased by dep. allowances.

^{3/}Limited to claimants with HQW in excess of \$2,232 and 1-4 dep., Ind.. See text for details.

^{4/}Dep. allowances considered as part of wba. See Table 306 for weekly benefits for partial unemployment.

^{5/}Not more than 26 payments for dep. may be made in any one BY.

^{6/}Benefits paid to claimants with dep. are determined by schedule according to the aww and dependency class, Ohio. See text for details. Pa. provides \$3 for one other dependent.

^{7/}In Mich. the wba is based on an average after tax weekly wage and tax tables which take into account the number of dependents.

^{8/}The greater of \$10 or 5 percent of the individual's benefit rate per dependent, up to 5 dependents.

Table 309.--Duration of Benefits in a Benefit Year

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment ^{1/}	Minimum potential benefits ^{2/3/}		Maximum potential benefits ^{3/}			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount ^{4/}	Weeks	Wage credits required	
						High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Uniform potential duration for all eligible claimants							
Conn.	.....	\$ 390.00 ^{3/}	26 ^{3/}	\$5,304.00-\$6,604.00	26 ^{3/}	\$5,304.00	\$8,160.00 ^{10/}
Hawaii	.....	130.00 ^{3/}	26 ^{3/}	5,512.00 ^{3/}	26 ^{3/}	5,275.01	6,300.00
Ill.	.....	1,600.00	26 ^{13/}	4,368.00-5,694.00	26 ^{13/}	4,543.50	9,087.00
Md.	.....	650.00	26	5,070.00 ^{4/}	26	4,656.01	7,020.00
N.H.	.....	1,014.00	26	4,056.00	26	<u>6/</u>	23,500.00
N.Y.	.....	1,040.00	26	4,680.00	26	<u>7/</u>	7,180.00 ^{2/7/}
P.R.	.....	140.00 ^{3/}	20 ^{3/}	2,200.00	20 ^{3/}	2,834.00	4,400.00
Vt.	.....	442.00	26	4,160.00	26	<u>7/</u>	6,400.00 ^{7/}
W.Va.	.....	624.00	26	5,850.00	26	<u>6/</u>	21,250.00
Maximum potential duration varying with wage credits or weeks of employment							
Ala.	1/3	\$ 258.00	11+	\$3,120.00	26	\$2,868.01	\$9,358.51
Alaska	<u>1/</u>	608.00	16 ^{3/}	4,888.00-6,760.00	26 ^{3/}	<u>6/</u>	19,750.00
Ariz.	1/3	500.00	12+	3,510.00	26	3,362.50	10,528.51
Ark.	1/3	360.00	10	5,304.00	26	5,304.00	15,912.00
Calif.	1/2	375.00 ^{3/}	12+ ^{3/}	4,316.00 ^{3/}	26 ^{3/}	5,533.00	8,630.01
Colo.	1/3 <u>8/</u>	333.33	8+-13	5,538.00	26	5,538.00 ^{5/}	22,152.00 ^{5/}
Del.	1/2	220.00	18	5,330.00	26	<u>6/</u>	15,990.00
D.C.	1/2	450.00	17	6,500.00 ^{4/}	26	5,750.00	13,000.00
Fla.	1/2 week of employment.	100.00	10	5,200.00	26	<u>7/</u>	20,800.00 ^{7/}
Ga.	1/4	462.50	12+	4,030.00	26	5,166.67	16,118.01
Idaho	<u>1/</u>	440.00	10	4,888.00	26	4,888.00	15,886.00
Ind.	1/4 <u>8/</u>	375.00	9+	2,496.00-4,186.00	26	2,496.00 ^{9/10/}	9,984.00 ^{10/}
Iowa	1/3 <u>11/</u>	375.00	15	4,342.00-5,330.00	26	3,841.00	13,026.00
Kans.	1/3	510.00	10	5,304.00	26	4,800.00	15,912.00
Ky.	1/3	330.00	15	3,926.00	26	<u>6/</u>	12,700.42
La.	27 percent	120.00	12	5,330.00	26	5,112.50	19,738.89

(Table continued on next page)

BENEFITS

Table 309.--Duration of Benefits in a Benefit Year (Continued)

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment ^{1/}	Minimum potential benefits ^{2/3/}		Maximum potential benefits ^{3/}			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount ^{4/}	Weeks	Wage credits required	
						High quarter (7)	Base period (8)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Maine	1/3	\$ 728.00	11+~22 ^{1/}	\$ 4,186.00-6,266.00	26	\$3,542.00	\$12,558.00
Mass.	36 percent	432.00	9+~30	6,600.00-9,900.00	30	5,720.00	18,333.33
Mich.	3/4 week of employment	825.00	15	5,954.00	26	<u>7/</u>	15,186.85 ^{7/}
Minn.	7/10 week of employment	638.00	11	6,500.00	26	<u>7/</u>	18,500.00 ^{7/}
Miss.	1/3	400.00	13+	3,380.00	26	3,380.00	10,140.00
Mo.	1/3 <u>8/</u>	250.00	11+	3,380.00	26	2,888.89	10,140.00
Mont.	<u>1/</u>	360.00	8	4,706.00	26	<u>7/</u>	15,606.30 ^{1/7/}
Nebr.	1/3	400.00	20	3,484.00	26	3,250.00	10,449.01
Nev.	1/3	200.00	12+	4,602.00	26	4,425.00	13,806.00
N.J.	3/4 week of employment	675.00	15	5,928.00 ^{4/}	26	<u>7/</u>	13,300.00 ^{7/}
N.Mex.	3/5	618.55	19+	4,108.00	26	4,108.00	6,846.66
N.C.	<u>1/</u>	390.00	13-26 ^{2/}	5,304.00	26	5,304.00	15,912.00
N.Dak.	<u>1/</u>	516.00	12	4,654.00	26	4,654.00	14,892.80 ^{1/}
Ohio	20 x wba + wba for each credit wk. in excess of 20	840.00	20	3,822.00-6,058.00	26	<u>7/</u>	7,644.22 ^{7/}
Okla.	40% of taxable wage <u>13/</u>	333.00	20+ ^{12/}	3,640.00	26 ^{12/}	4,925.00	9,100.00
Oreg.	1/3	333.33	6+	5,772.00	26	<u>6/</u>	17,760.00
Pa.	<u>14/</u>	560.00	16	6,266.00-6,474.00	26	5,963.00	9,560.00
R.I.	3/5 week of employment	444.00	12	5,850.00-7,306.00	26	<u>7/</u>	15,750.00 ^{7/}
S.C.	1/3	300.00	15	3,432.00	26	3,432.00	10,296.00
S.Dak.	1/3	522.67	18+	3,640.00	26	3,640.00	10,917.01
Tenn.	1/4	365.75	12	3,770.00	26	4,780.01	15,080.00
Tex.	27 percent	452.22	13+	5,460.00	26	1,942.50	20,222.22
Utah	27 percent	130.00	10	5,226.00	26	5,226.00	19,355.56
Va.	1/3	696.00	12	4,342.00	26	4,175.01	16,700.01
V.I.	1/3	429.00	14+	3,588.00	26	3,588.00	10,764.00

BENEFITS

(Table continued on next page)

Table 309.--Duration of Benefits in a Benefit Year (Continued)

State	Proportion of BPW credits or weeks of employment ^{1/}	Minimum potential benefits ^{2/3/}		Maximum potential benefits ^{3/}			
		Amount	Weeks	Amount ^{4/}	Weeks	Wage credits required	
						High quarter	Base period
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Wash.	1/3	\$1,650.00	16+30	\$6,150.00	30	\$5,125.00	\$18,450.00
Wis.	8/10 week of employment up to 33.	\$37.00-518.00	1-14+ ^{2/}	5,096.00	26	^{7/}	12,870.33 ^{7/}
Wyo.	3/10	432.00	12-26 ^{2/}	5,148.00	26	4,925.00	17,156.67

^{1/}In States with weighted tables percent of benefits figures at bottom of lowest end of highest wage brackets; in States noted, percentage at other brackets are higher and/or lower than percentage shown. In Alaska, Idaho, Mont., and N.Dak. duration based on ratio of annual wages to HQW--from less than 1.49 to 3.5 or more in Alaska, from 1.25-3.25 in Idaho, from less than 1.25 to 3.25 in Mont., and from 1.5-3.2 in N.Dak. In N.C. duration is based on ratio of BPW to HQW multiplied by 8.

^{2/}Potential benefits for claimants with min. qualifying wages. Min. wks. apply to claimants with min. weekly benefit and min. qualifying wages. In States noted, the min. duration varies according to distribution of wages within BP; longer duration applies with min. wba and the shorter duration applies with max. possible concentration of wages in HQ (which results in a wba higher than the min.). Wis. determines entitlement separately for each ER. Lower end of range applies to claimants with only 1 wk. of work at qualifying wage; upper end to claimants with 15 or more wks. of such wages.

^{3/}Benefits extended under State program when unemployment in State reaches specified levels--Alaska, and Calif. by 50%, Conn. by 13 wks. In Hawaii benefits extended by 13 wks. when a manmade or disaster causes damage to either the State as a whole or any of its counties and creates an unemployment problem involving a substantial number of persons and families. In P.R. benefits extended by 32 wks. in certain industries, occupations or establishments when special unemployment situation exists. Benefits also may be extended in all States, on a State basis, during periods of high unemployment by 50%, up to 13 wks., under the Federal-State Extended Unemployment Compensation Program.

^{4/}When 2 amounts are given, higher includes DA. In the D.C., Md., and N.J., same max. with or without deps.

^{5/}Amount shown for HQW is 1/4 BPW needed to qualify for max. benefits; determination of max. benefit based on 50% of 1/52 of claimant's BPW with no specified amount of HQW required.

(Footnotes continued on next page)

(Footnotes for Table 309 continued)

6/Annual-wage formula; no required amount of wages in HQ.

7/No required number of wks. of employment or amount of wages in HQ. Figures given are based on highest aww for claimants without deps.: \$400.00 in Fla.; \$433.91 in Mich. (for claimants with deps., \$161.67 to \$225.01, depending on number of deps.); \$500.00 in Minn.; \$369.38 in Mont.; \$380.00 in N.J.; \$359.00 in N.Y.; \$294.00 in Ohio (for claimants with deps., \$446.00 to \$466.00 based on number of deps.); \$375.00 in R.I.; \$320.00 in Vt.; and \$390.01 in Wis.. Base-period figure is 52 wks. in Fla.; 35 wks. (34 if all wage credits earned with 1 ER) in Mich.; 37 wks. in Minn.; max. amt. of weekly wages to qualify x 13 wks. x 3.25 in Mont.; 35 wks. in N.J.; 20 wks. in N.Y. and Vt.; 26 wks. in Ohio; 33 wks. in Wis.; and 42 wks. in R.I., for max. duration.

8/Only specified amount of wages per quarter may be used for computing duration of benefits: 26 x the max. wba in Colo.; \$4,186 in Ind.; 26 x claimant's wba in Mo..

9/Amount shown is 1/4 of BPW. To obtain max. potential annual benefits, claimant must have more than 4 x HQW necessary for max. weekly benefits.

10/In Conn. claimant with max. augmented benefit needs \$10,160 in BPW; in Ind., such claimants need HQW of \$4,186 and BPW of \$16,744; and the duration shall be no greater than the number of wks. worked in the BP, Okla..

11/If laid off due to ER going out of business, 1/2 of wages in BP, up to 39 wks.

12/Duration can be much less than 26 weeks for claimants with only one BP ER, Okla..

13/Claimants are eligible for the lesser of 26 wks. of benefits or their total BP wages, Ill.; or 40% of the total wages in the BP, Okla..

14/An individual who has at least 18 credit wks. in BP is eligible for 26 wks. of benefits. An individual who has at least 16 credit wks. in the BP is eligible for 16 wks. of benefits. A credit week is one in which the claimant earned at least \$50.

BENEFITS